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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XX NO. 116 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

TRAIN STOPPED: GUARD SHOT THROUGH CHEST

Daring Dacoity Near Dacca

Merchants Relieved Of Rs. 32,000 At Point Of Revolver

"DACOITS BOARD WAITING CAR AND DISAPPEAR

DACCA, May 13.

When the 254 Down train of the Assam-Bengal Railway was approaching Dacca station this afternoon, suddenly the alarm chain was pulled and the train brought to a standstill near Muslim Hall, Dacca. Some youths boarded the train and snatched Rs. 32,000 from a Marwari and Bengali merchants at the point of revolver.

GUARD SHOT THROUGH CHEST

Finding that the train had suddenly stopped, the guard of the train got out to make enquiries but was shot through the chest. Dacoits hurriedly got down and boarded a waiting motor car on the Mirpur Road and disappeared.

IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

The train immediately left for Dacca with the wounded guard who was removed to the Mitford Hospital where he is reported to be lying in a precarious condition.

The car was later found punctured in Bangsal quarter of the city with some silver coins lying in it.—A.P.

"Dictator" With Five Volunteers Arrested

FOR ATTEMPTING TO ADDRESS CONGRESS MEETING IN "F" WARD

BOMBAY, Friday.

The 'dictator' of F Ward Congress Committee and five other volunteers were arrested this evening by the Kalachowki Police for attempting to hold a meeting at Lal Baug Maidan.

A Congress meeting was announced to be held at Lal Baug Maidan to-day at 6-30 p.m. Consequently a posse of police was posted there long before the time of the meeting. The sight of the police attracted large crowds, who raised national slogans. The "dictator" of F Ward Congress Committee along with several volunteers emerged from the crowd at the appointed time, to address the gathering. He was immediately put under arrest. Five volunteers were also arrested by the police. All of them were taken to the Kalachowki Police station and detained in the lock-up.

"Sholapur Day" Arrests.

VILE PARLE, May 13.

"Sholapur Day" was celebrated to-day at Vile Parle. Congress volunteers distributed leaflets announcing the programme.

Three volunteers were arrested by the police for participating in Congress activities.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "ARJUN"

NEW DELHI, May 13.

The local Government has served "Arjun" a Hindi daily with a notice demanding security of Rs. 2,000/- which should be deposited within ten days.

Articles regarding Congress published in the paper on April 7, 28 and 29 are reported to be the subject matter of offence.—A. P.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT WAGES

Dohad Railwaymen's Decision

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, May 11.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities have brought the new proposal by which the workers who used to get one and a half hour excess time on daily wages at the Company's cost will now get only half an hour instead, and, consequently they would have to lose one hour's rest hereafter.

The railway workers at Dohad met in a public meeting which was specially called this night to consider the matter. After full consideration it was, by overwhelming majority, decided to express their resentment towards the new proposal and not to accept wages on the pay-day but to accept them on the following day.

By this decision the workers will not accept their wages on the 12th inst. which is the pay-day, but they will receive the wages on the following day.

SIRDAR SULEMAN MITHA

Arrival And Welcome At Alexandra Dock To-day

"The Hon. Sirdar Saheb Haji Suleman Haji Kasam Mitha, C.I.E., J.P., is returning to Bombay from Haj by s.s. "Rezwani" to-day at 3-y5 p.m. (S.T.), at Princess Dock E. Shade.

On behalf of the Memon Chamber of Commerce Sirdar Saheb will be awarded a hearty welcome at the Dock by the president Seth Haji Abdulgani Haji Valimahomed Motiwala

MEMON JAMAT'S WELCOME.

The president of the Kolsa Moholla Memon Jamat writes:—

The Kolsa Moholla Memon Jamat have resolved to accord a reception to Hon'ble Sardar Haji Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha on his arrival from Haj, at Princess Dock, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. Members of the Jamat are requested to be present.

REBEL LEADER SURRENDERS

Fresh Activity In Tharrawaddy?

RANGOON, May 13.

Fresh rebel activity is reported from Tharrawaddy where acting on information that a village is supplying rations to rebels ambush parties have been sent to the affected areas.

One rebel leader Bo Wa of Pegu District for whose capture Rs. 750 had been offered has surrendered with four followers.—A. P.

Ex-King Struck In Face

Douglas Murder Echo

Arrested Boy's Condition Precarious

MIDNAPORE, May 9.

Babu Jatindranath Das, a teacher of the local Hindu School, filed an application before the Additional District Magistrate to-day praying for permission to have his son, Phanindranath Das, examined by a private doctor in the presence of the Civil Surgeon.

Phanindra was arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. P. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, and detained in custody. It is alleged that his condition is precarious now and that he is kept under police guard in the indoor ward of the local hospital.

The Magistrate called for all relevant papers. Phanindra is a student of the Matriculation class and is aged about 18 years.—A. P.

"Congress Delegates" From Dholera Released

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, May 12.

Five Congress volunteers who were touring in the villages for propaganda, were arrested by the police Patel of Khambhda, a village near Barwala, and were taken to Dhandhuka. Afterwards, they were released.

Dr. Hariprasad V. Bhatt and three other Dholera delegates who were arrested from the open session of 47 the Indian National Congress in Delhi, have been released on 7th May. Syt. Ishwarlal Dave and two other Dholera delegates who were arrested on station have also been released. All released persons have returned.

DARTMOOR MUTINEERS SENTENCED

LONDON, May 13.

Sentences ranging from fifteen months imprisonment to twelve years penal servitude were passed to-day on Dartmoor mutineers, all sentences to be consecutive upon the terms of imprisonment the prisoners are now serving.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

KING'S DIGNIFIED BEHAVIOUR

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 13.

Marseilles.—While landing from the Peninsular liner "Strathaird" on his way home from Malta where he had been staying with Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, ex-King Alfonso was struck in the face several times by a Spanish workman with fist. The workman was arrested.

Alfonso's behaviour throughout was dignified. He was met on board the "Strathaird" by his son Infante Juan who arrived at Marseilles yesterday 'en route' from England, where he had completed his studies at the Royal Naval College, Darmouth, to Colombo where he will be joining British cruiser as cadet.

DAVIS CUP.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 13.

At Torquay in the Davis Cup tie between England and Roumania Perry beat Mishu 6/0, 6/1, 8/1 and David beat Pouliefi 7/5, 7/5, 6/1.

Alfonso's Arrival In London

SPANISH WORKMAN ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 13. Ex-King Alfonso was struck repeatedly in the face by a Spanish workman when he landed from Peninsular liner "Strathaird". The workman was arrested.—Reuter's Special.

(SEE "STOP" PRESS.")

FOUND DEAD

Lindburg Baby's Portrait Bust.

(Details on page 16).

DOHAD MUNICIPAL BOARD BYE-ELECTION

Sequel To Arrests Under Ordinance

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 12.

As a result of two members of the Dohad Municipal Board being imprisoned under the Ordinance, two bye-elections took place recently. In the first bye-election, Mr. Mahendralal C. Desai, pleader, was elected. In the second election Dr. Harilal Seth was duly elected, his two competitors having agreed to withdraw at the last moment. Thus in both cases, cultured and well educated men have been returned to the Municipality.

Benares Jail Riot Enquiry

"Only Necessary Force Used"

BENARES, May 12.

(By Mail.)

It is understood that Mr. L. Owen, the District Magistrate, Benares, held an enquiry into the recent riot in the District Jail, Benares.

He found that the riot originated with a small group of outsiders who had recently arrived from the Lucknow Camp Jail.

It is believed that he found that their complaints of shortage of water and latrine accommodation were not justified and that the jail officials did not use more force than was necessary to bring the situation under control.—A. P.

Tigers Shot Dead In Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, May 12.

(By Mail.)

It is reported from Malwan that a tigress, who had been causing much slaughter among cattle, was shot dead recently by Sambhu Dhuri and other villagers in Rathavde village. The animal measured about 9 feet.

Another big tiger was shot dead by the Raja Saheb of Savantwadi in a jungle about two miles from Amboli.—A. P.

Buddha's Birthday

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The birthday of Lord Buddha is being celebrated here by the Mahabodhi Society, on the 19th inst by special celebrations, including public meetings at which some prominent citizens of Calcutta will speak.—A. P.

Lanky Keichers Leaves For Paris

LONDON, May 13.

Harbour Grace.—Airman "Lanky" Reichers took off at 8-29 a.m. for Paris.

His first stop will be in Dublin.—Reuter's Special.

Scene In Reichstag

NAZI M. P's ARRESTED: SEQUEL TO ASSAULT ON SOCIALIST JOURNALIST

BERLIN, May 12.

Police invaded the Reichstag this afternoon and arrested four members.

This amazing action occurred when thirty uniformed constables, headed by Herr Weiss the Jewish Vice-President of Police marched into the Reichstag Chamber and seized the Nazis who had thrashed a Socialist journalist in the building for publishing "allegations of grave moral lapses" against ex-Captain Roehm, Herr Hitler's Chief of Staff.

As the police escorted them out to their head-quarters—the Nazi ranks jeered and shouted: "Up with the Jewish swine."—Reuter.

The incident followed on the announcement of the four assailants' names by Speaker Loebe and his demand that they should immediately withdraw from the House.

The police in the meantime were engaged in spotting the offenders and His order of withdrawal having been ignored, the Speaker adjourned the House "sine die" and told the police to effect the arrests.

During this exciting period Government scored a victory over the Nazis, the German Nationalists and Communists, who allied themselves in a motion of no-confidence, which was rejected by 287 votes to 257.

General Groener, who with Dr. Bruening and the Minister of Justice signed President Hindenburg's recent decree dissolving the Nazi Storm Troops has resigned his post as Minister of Defence but continues to be Minister of the Interior. The Reichstag will meet again on June 6. Meanwhile the Cabinet will probably be reshuffled but there is no question of the Bruening Government resigning.

General Groener's resignation is attributed to ill-health but it is stated in parliamentary circles that another reason is the hostility of the group of pro-Nazi generals and the Ministry of Defence, who were opposed to the dissolution of the Storm Troops which they regard as a bulwark against foreign aggression.—Reuter.

NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER "SACKED"

Sequel To "No-Payment" Circulars

GOVERNOR ASKS STEVENS TO FORM PROVINCIAL GOVT.

LONDON, May 13.

Sydney.—The dismissal of the Labourite Premier Lang by the Governor of New South Wales constitutes the climax of the embittered struggle between the Federal Government and the New South Wales over the latter's default of payment of interest on the Overseas loans.

Premier Lang has consistently sought to evade the provisions of the Financial Agreements Enforcement Act by which the Commonwealth authorities are empowered to seize State revenues to make good the default, his latest expedient being a circular to the heads of Government Departments not to hand over the revenues to the Federal Government as laid down in the Act.

The Governor of the State yesterday wrote to Mr. Lang stating that the circular is illegal and must be withdrawn, but Mr. Lang refused to comply. The Governor, thereupon, demanded Mr. Lang's resignation.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The general election already pending in New South Wales is now fraught with vital constitutional importance. Meanwhile, the Governor has requested Mr. Stevens, Leader of the United Australia Party, to form a provisional Government pending the dissolution.—Reuter.

M. G. DESAI APPLIES FOR LEAVE TO SEE AILING MOTHER

Judges Reject: "Not A Case For Granting"

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

On behalf of Mr. M. G. Desai an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Mr. D. Sanyal, applied to the High Court invoking its inherent powers to permit the accused who is on bail to absent himself from attending the Sessions Court in Meerut for ten days to enable him to proceed to Bombay to see his mother who is alleged to be ill.

Justices Niamutullah and Pullan, while conceding that the Court had certain powers in this respect, were of the opinion that this was not a case in which they could grant the application which was rejected.—A. P.

ANTI-POSTAL CAMPAIGN

Collector's Advice To Residents

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

The Collector of Ahmedabad has issued a notification saying that attempts are being made in Ahmedabad to set fire to letter boxes and post offices. These attempts are believed to be the result of the Congress programme of boycott of Posts and Telegraphs. Police arrangements have been made for the protection of Post Offices, but it is impossible to protect every letter box.

It is therefore hoped that every law abiding citizen will hand over to the police any person found throwing a suspicious substance into letter boxes. Meanwhile it is advisable to post letters in the post-office and not in separate letter boxes.—A. P.

KASHMIR CONVICTIONS

Sequel To Agitation Commission

KASHMIR, May 13.

In the Hindus' agitation against the Glancy Commission, out of those arrested so far, about a dozen more have been sentenced to the maximum term of three months for volunteers and six months for speakers, plus a fine. Three mass meetings were held yesterday.—A.P.

Malwan Congress Workers Released

RATNAGIRI, May 12.

(By Mail.)

Five Congress workers of Malwan have been released from the jail.

They have been required to report themselves to the police every day.—A. P.

Kitchlew Released

NEW DELHI, May 13.

Doctor Kitchlew who was arrested yesterday at Ludhiana Railway Station has been released and served with a notice by the Pubjab Government not to enter Lahore and Jullundur Divisions without the permission of the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government.

He arrived at Delhi this morning after his release.—A. P.

ARREST AT LUDHIANA.

An earlier message from Lahore states:

Information has been received that Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, the Congress leader, who was on his way from Delhi to Amritsar in connection with the Moharrum festival, was arrested at the Ludhiana railway station.—A. P.

"Do Not Enter Punjab"

LATER.

Further enquiries in connection with the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew at Ludhiana show that he was brought to Lahore in a car. He was detained at Lahore for a few hours in the Fort and was later taken to Bhatinda by train. At Bhatinda he was served with a notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, not to enter Punjab.

It is understood he has left for Delhi.—A.P.

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A R7207

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN seeking jobs of any description in India or abroad. EMPIRE SERVICE AGENCY, Allahabad.
A R7094

WANTED—LITERATE MEN for searching War and Insurance claims in each District. Send reply paid applications to:—THE PENSIONS and PRIVILEGES INSTITUTE, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
A R 7151

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS to organise and push sale of our BHITIA TEAS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Only capable men need apply enclosing stamps to THE MANAGER, The B. L. INDUSTRIES LTD., 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—Two LADY TEACHERS for Prem Vidyalaya High School for girls), Dayalbagh, Agra.—(1) A GRADUATE, qualified to teach Mathematics to High School classes, salary Rs. 100 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. (2) A trained MATRICULATE or an experienced Intermediate, knowledge of Hindi essential. Salary Rs. 75 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Managing Committee.
A 4893

REQUIRED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS, specially conversant with land-scape gardening, Botany, flowers and the laying out of gardens. Salary—between 300/- and 1,000/- according to qualifications. Previous applications received not satisfactory. Apply immediately with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4815

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of one stockist and a few Inspectors and agents on a decent commission, etc. for the stock and a pay of Rs. 130/- and Rs. 50/- respectively for Inspector and Agents. Candidates who can invest Rs. 500/- for the stock and Rs. 130/- and Rs. 50/- for Inspector and agent need apply to Messrs. Britannia Tea Company Ltd., 14, Clive Street Calcutta.
A 4901

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English, Gujarati and typewriting for charitable work in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 1537, Adv. Dept., Bombay Chronicle.
A R7205

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS, SHORTHAND-TYPISTS, Consult NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 327, Hornby Road, opp. Dook's Building.
A R7210

WANTED—A qualified CHEMIST, one who has worked in Pharmaceutical Laboratory will only be preferred. Apply stating experience and remuneration required to Box No. 1539, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A 4621

WANTED—CANVASSERS on salary Rs. 25 per month plus 5 per cent Commission. Apply sharp ARYAN TEA CO., Dwarkadas Mansion, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay.
A R7214

WANTED—A well educated HINDU LADY of respectable family to act as COMPANION and TUTOR for children. Apply with full particulars stating age, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 1533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 7186

WANTED—Thoroughly efficient ASSISTANT SECRETARIES throughout Bombay Presidency and Indian States on Rs. 75/- per month, plus travelling allowance. Immediate prospects of bright future. Only gentleman of high social status should apply with references to "A. S." Dpot. The Angels' Insurance Co. Ltd., Hashim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 4899 B

Situations Wanted

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Indian) qualified in Accountancy with experience and travelled Europe wants a POST of Agency Sub-Manager or Officer in Indian Bank. Security provided. Please write Box No. 1530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R7184

WANTED—A POST by a licenciate Doctor of ten years' experience. Apply to Box No. 1535, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7192

A YOUNG M.A. with teaching experience desires to give TUITION to School Students. Second language Latin. Apply Box No. 1538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R7211

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced SOAP CHEMIST GRADUATE in Chemistry. Good references. Write to Box No. 1541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B T R7216

Agents Wanted

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for sales "MOTORPOWER" Motor Vehicle owners sure purchasers. Those experienced and able to carry stock for ready sales need only apply Post Box 497, Further particulars on other page.
A R7176A

WANTED—AGENTS in every town for highclass soaps, Inks, etc., GUJARAT SOAP & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., Baroda.
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E 4905

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TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor, 3 big airy rooms with verandah, kitchen and two bath-rooms. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET to the High Class Vegetarian Hindus only, blocks in Lalgir Mansion, Gamdevi. Rents Rs. 150/- and Rs. 70/- only. Apply on premises or to Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., Solicitors, Hummum Street.
C 4891

TO LET well ventilated, and newly painted, Three Rooms BLOCKS, for Rs. 20, monthly rent, size 16'x16' Drawing Room and 14'x14' kitchen and bed. Also double room tenaments at Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 monthly. Apply VALLABH BAUG, Ghatkopar.
C R7201

GODOWNS and SHOW-ROOM on Lamington Road, near Bombay Central Station. Rents very moderate. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 4, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R7206

TO BE LET—One flat at Chawpati Sea Face, Adenwala Mansion, first floor with three bedrooms, drawing room, kitchen, store-room and bath. Apply Box No. 1534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R7189

TO LET—Well ventilated and commodious FLAT on the first Floor of Cutch Castle with lift, near Sandhurst Bridge for high class Hindu families. Rent Rs. 165 per month.
C R 7180

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CHEVROLET TOURING 1931 model FOR SALE—Owner driven. Perfect condition. See Mr. THRANE General Motors, Sewri, P. O. Box 39
JA R7193

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H R 7161

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WANTED—A BRAHMAN MATCH for a well-educated healthy girl accomplished in all respects, daughter of a Punjabi millionaire Brahman of high esteem. The boy should be well settled in life or belonging to a Raja's or Rais's family, age 23 to 27, healthy, vegetarian, teetotaler, better if also non-smoker. Write full particulars to Box No. 1540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R7212

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WANTED—SECONDHAND 8-10 H.P. Oil Engine and 14 inch Planing Machine in good working order. Apply P. O. Box 416, Bombay.
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-45 P.M. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 31st May 1932 to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Accounts for 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Rameshwar Das Birla, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for 1932 and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

(By Order of the Board)
J.L. MEHTA,
Manager.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th May, 1932, to 7th June, 1932 both days inclusive.
4918.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating Policyholders entitled to vote under Article 88 will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1932, for the purpose of electing a Director and an Auditor.

(By Order of the Board)
J.L MEHTA,
Manager.
4917.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL & LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 31ST MAY, 1932.

Vacancies of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from High Caste Hindu Students, desirous of prosecuting their studies for B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. Degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders, who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders, desiring to study for degrees of B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term.

(d) PAYING BOARDERS DESIRING TO JOIN THE G.T. HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY:—These Boarders will pay in advance Rs. 200 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders. Preference will be given to Bhatia candidates.

In respect of Paying Boarders both for College as well as School, the first term runs from 15th June and the second term begins on the 10th November and ends on 15th April.

LAW AND MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu Students, studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia Students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply with particulars as to birth-date, examination passed last and course of studies to be taken up, enclosing one and quarter anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G.T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
4895.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. D. JUDAH has REMOVED his consulting room to second floor, Thomas Cook Building, Hornby Road as from 9th May, 1932.
4900

THE ALL INDIA (BUY INDIAN) SWADESHI EXHIBITION, GUNTUR, S. INDIA

Commencing from 22-5-32 to 15-6-32

Admission free to visitors.

Apply for stalls and terms:—
Secretary,
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

The PARTNERSHIP which existed between Mr. SAMALDAS PURBHOODAS JEEVUNDAS and Myself in the firm of Messrs. Purbhoodas Jeevundas Share and Stock Brokers, having been now DISSOLVED, the former partner having retired from business, all the business which used to be done by the said firm has been now undertaken by me and will be managed by me in my name and style as DHARAMDAS SAMALDAS PURBHOODAS in the new premises of the Share Bazar Room No. 10.

The Publication which appeared in the "Sanj Vartman" on the 12th instant on page No. 10 about the firm of Purbhoodas Jeevundas under the heading "Bombay Share Bazar" is incorrect and far from the fact.

DHARAMDAS SAMALDAS
PURBHOODAS.
R7220

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2071 of 1931.

NOMANBHAI HEPTULLABHAI ... ... Plaintiff.
vs.
SADAKALI CASSAMALI and Anr. ... ... Defendants.

To
SADAKALLI CASSAMALLI

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 26th June, 1930 till judgment costs of the Suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st June, 1932, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and bring with you any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay this 17th day of November, 1931.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 17th day of November, 1931.
Messrs. BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai GIRJA alias GIRJABAI alias GIRJAGAVRI alias GIRJALAXMI, widow of Chunilal Mathuradas, late of Bombay Dasha Vayda Bania Inhabitant, resided at Girja Nivas, Ghatkopar, in the Bombay Suburban District ..... Deceased.

(1) DEVIDAS JEKISONDAS DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz, in the Bombay Suburban District a practising Attorney of this Honourable Court, and (2.) Keshavlal Motilal Choksi of Baroda Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi Road, Choksi Bazar, Baroda, a Merchant ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 4th day of May, 1932.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Petitioners Attorneys.
4922

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Mrs. MARY D'SOUZA and JACK D'SOUZA have purchased the undermentioned property at Mahim from Mr. N. F. Pereira, the sole residuary legatee in the will of Agnes Mary Perreira, late of Bandra Christian Inhabitant.

All persons having claims or interest to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage in possession, lease, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Messrs. Dorab & Co., Solicitors, Oriental Bank Building, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 4 weeks from the date hereof, as otherwise the said claims if any will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim in the town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1119 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral No. 833 and 824 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5808 (2) and Street No. 284(a) and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Oart of Aundes Naiquin, on or towards the West by the oart of Shri Krishna Vithoba, on or towards the South by the oart of John Gabril Pereira and towards the East by the oart of Paulo Dias.

DORAB & CO.
4920

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, PRODDATUR.

O. S. NO. 639 OF 31.

Bhimaboyana Subbayya,
..... Plaintiff
Vs
Vishnudoss Mohandoss Saydeker, Nasik ..... Defendant

TAKE NOTICE the above suit is posted to 20-6-32 for defendant's appearance and if the defendant does not appear on that date through a pleader or in person he will be declared exparte.

G. KRISHNAMURTHI.
Advocate.
4581

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KHIYABAI, widow of Soni Morarji Harji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. The said Bai Khiyabai states that she has not in her possession the original title deeds relating to the undermentioned property, but that the same have been destroyed. Any person having any claim or demand or right title or interest in to or against the property or the said title deeds either on the strength of a deposit by way of equitable mortgage or otherwise howsoever are called upon to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at De'Souza Street at Vadachigadi near Bhick Bazar, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 143 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7256 and New Survey No. 2269 and Cadastral Survey No. 437 of the Mandvi Division together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Mithibai widow of Bhoja Ruttonsi and on the West by the property of Junas Hasham, on the North partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Mowji Govindji and on the South by the property of Bhanji Jadavji and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1785 and Street No. 92C.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1932.
MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4923.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SYDENHAM ROAD, KNOWN AS "VAZIR MANSION".

Under instructions from Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring about 355 square yards, situate on and being plot No. 2 of Sydenham Road estate of the Board, of the Trustees of Improvement Trust bounded on the east by the land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 3 of the said estate leased to Ahmed Bajid Gulab and others on the West by Parel Road, and on the North by Plot No. 1 of the said Estate, which piece of land bears New Survey No. 3055 and 3047 and Cadastral Survey No. 2|1288 Mandvi Division and formerly assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2230, 2231 and Street Nos. 189, 193, 195, 207 and 3 and now assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2225 and Street No. 171-179.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Choothia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at Motilal's Mansions, 14 Hummam Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES 10-1|2S. FLOWERMAN YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Adamji Haji Oomar Motiwalla, 275, Nagdevi Street, Bombay:—

300 bales flowerman yarn 10-1|2s. manufactured recently by the Elphinstone Mills, Bombay and in perfect condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 89, GHOD BUNDER ROAD, NEAR LOHANA SANATORIUM, BORIVLI.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from the owner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable Immoveable Property on SUNDAY, the 15th May, 1932, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Khoti land (Rambaug Land) at Mouze Magathan (Ghod Bunder Road, Borivli) Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, bearing Survey No. 2-162, Pot No. 3-1 Street No. 89. Area 40-3/4 Gunthas (about 5000 square yards) Assessment Rs. 22-4-9 with Bungalow, out houses, compound, sweet water well, Mango and other fruit trees and garden and bounded on the East by the land of Rambaug itself, on the West by the Road leading to Ghod Bunder, on the North by the property of Jivandas Tribhovandas and on the South by the land of Rambaug itself.

CANDHI & CO.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILLS MACHINERY, SECOND-HAND OFFICE FURNITURE, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction in one lot or convenient lots THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th day of May, 1932, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to close partnership account of Messrs. Furdoonji Khurshedji Mody and Sons at their office and godowns, situate on Reay Road, Tank Bunder, eight sheds built of teak rafters, corrugated sheets and tiles, saw mills machinery manufactured by the American Saw Mills Machinery Co., comprising of saws, electric motors etc., (in the condition the same are now lying) as also office furniture such as safes, book cases, typewriters, duplicators, cupboards, chairs, 5 drums naverot oil (wood preservative) about 180 gallons, etc., etc., in a whole lot or small convenient lots.

The above goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

MISTRY & CO.'S SALE

Auction Sale of the best English and plain selected designs complete household furniture, rich leather and tapestry, upholstered Chesterfield suites gramophone, Singer machine, Satsuma and brassware, also old Indian carved furniture, best plate-edware, etc., TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 8-12, Bruce Street, opp. Imperial Bank Fort. On view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

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ANNOUNCEMENT!
EXTRAORDINARY!

Unique Opportunity!

FROM TO-DAY!
DURING THIS WEEK!!

HEAR and ENJOY
AT THE

GLOBE TALKIES

MARVELLOUS SINGING
OF

MUKHTAR BEGUM

"Renowned Songstress of the North."

MUKHTAR BEGUM

"Nightingale of Punjab."
SINGING FRESH SONGS.

Fail not to hear her

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MADAN THEATRES
LATEST 100 PER CENT. TALKIE.

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&
40 ROBBERS

ALI-BABA
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(From "Arabian Nights")
Wonder Story of the World.

AGE-OLD THEME SHOWING
EASTERN MYSTICISM
and
ORIENTAL SPLENDOUR
featuring

Miss KAJJAN

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DAILY SHOWS:
5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.
MATINEE on SATUR.; SUNDAY;
TUESDAY & FRIDAY at 3 P.M.

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.

A. S. DIAS & Co.

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RELIABLE
WASHING
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	From.
Office Suit C. T.	Rs. 10.
Tassore Suit C. T.	Rs. 15.
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White Office Shirt	Rs. 8.
White Office Trousers	Rs. 4

Shown On The Screen

FAMOUS DETECTIVE STORY

At Pathe Cinema

One of the best of A. E. W. Mason's detective yarns entitled the "House of the Arrow" is offered by Pathe Cinema this week. This story in book form was one of the best sellers and the talkie version has actually increased its attraction. The part of the famous French detective Hanaud is played by Dennis Neilson-Terry, and the cast includes such stellar actors as Benita Hume, Barbara Gott, Richard Cooper, Stella Freeman and Wilfred Fletcher. The story concerns the Maison Grenelle in Dijon France where Mrs. Harlow resides. One morning she is found dead, and it is suspected that she has been murdered. Dijon for some time had been cursed by a blacknailer known as 'The Scourge' and the police decided to use the Harlow case as a cloak for the investigations in this direction of M. Hanaud, the most famous detective in France. At the Maison Grenelle there lived two young and beautiful girls, one a niece, the other a friend of the dead widow. Was it possible that either of these could have murdered their mutual benefactress? Hanaud applies himself first of all to clearing up this mystery but in doing so is put on the track of the other matter that is occupying his attention. It is only a question of hours, therefore, before he succeeds in establishing the identity of the murder of Mrs Harlow, but also in bringing to justice that hitherto elusive criminal 'The Scourge'.

"DIRIGIBLE": THRILLING AVIATION SPECTACLE

At The Excelsior

Gripping drama, stirring romance with an unusual love-triangle thrilling adventures and daring exploits, and delightful comedy these are the features of "Dirigible", a Columbia production which had a successful opening at the Excelsior on Friday and will be continued throughout this week. Jack Hold and Raloh Graves the popular team who starred in "Submarine" and "Hell's Island" are brought together again in this picture which has been filmed on a giagantic scale. Swift action dominates the story from the opening scene which shows a colourful Navy Day celebration with its principal attraction of a gorgeous ball with romance, music and laughter—a magic spectacle of brilliant splendour and irridescent beauty. The entire resources of the U.S Navy were placed at the disposal of the producers who have succeeded in presenting one of the greatest aviation pictures ever brought to the screen. The locale ranges from the barren wastes of the South Pole where four men battle against the elements for their lives, contrasting vividly with the warm sands of sunny beaches, the lightness and gaiety of more favoured climes. It is a spectacular and vivid picturisation of man's death-defying battle with the wild fury of Nature and a woman's soul-searing struggle with the forces of love and life. The stoy is replete with daring exploits and stirring action, but it is in the poignant human drama that much of the charm of the picture is to be found. Jock Bradon (played by Jack Holt) is the commander of a huge navy dirigible (air-ship), and his bosom friend Frisky Pierce (played by Ralph Graves) is the Navy's foremost flying pilot, a daredevil for whom no risk is too great. The plot swings into action when Rondelle, an explorer, who attempted several times to reach the South Sea over the ice, conceives the idea of making the trip by air. Bradon is to pilot, the expedition, and Frisky wants to accompany them. Helen, Frisky's wife (played by Fay Wray), whose young heart yearns for love and happiness, prevents her husband's participation in the risky adventure; but when the expedition fails, he starts out to fly over the Pole in his own plane. Reaching his destination, his machine crashes, and, to add a bit of touching drama, he is rescued by his friend Bradon who brings him back to happiness with his wife, sacrificing his own secret passion for her. Frank Copra, the "ace" Director of the Columbia, is to be commended for his notable achievement in welding the technical details of the production logically into the story without sacrificing its dramatic potentialities. The cast also includes Hobart Bosworth, Roscoe Karns, and Clarence Muse, all player of note.

MYSTERY OF A TWICE-MURDERED MAN

At The Empire

The strange and mysterious story of a man who was murdered twice in a single evening is told with spine-chilling effectiveness in "Murder by the Clock", the Paramount talkie which comes to the Empire Theatre this week. The cast includes such well-known players as William Boyd Lilyan Tashman, Sally O'Neil, Irving Pichel and others a murdered man comes to life to accuse his own murderer only to be killed again before he can speak; a woman returns from the grave for vengeance; a beautiful siren spins her silken net, whilst strange death happens whereever her threads meet; a young detective pierces her sinister heart and puts himself in danger of her vindicative hate, young love blossoms under the menace of ruthless, death-dealing greed: such are the weird incidents and hair-raising thrills that make up the plot of the film. The story whirls swiftly along at a breath taking speed, holding the interest upto the last moment when, from amongst several suspects, the real culprit is discovered by the detective hero.

VIENNESE ROMANCE

At The Empress

Sumptuous settings of gay Vienna, striving bravely to make light of the terrific strain and heartache of war, serve as the back-ground for the highly entertaining Fox drama "Heart-break" which opens at the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road, on Saturday.

In the gardens of Count Walden in Vienna, a charity fete for the benefit of disabled heroes is in progress, and the occasion draws the cream of the Viennese society. Under the multi-coloured lights are fortune-telling booths, "Punch and Judy" shows, a gypsy band in their colourful native dress etc. Out of this setting there develops a romance between an American diplomat, played by Charles Farrell, and a beautiful Austrian countess, played by Madge Evans a romance stronger than the ties of friendship and the bonds of duty, enveloping four lives, and resulting in heartbreak that affects every one of them. Their love affair is temporarily interrupted by America's entry the the world war. In the end the lovers are brought together again and their faith is rewarded by a true understanding. It is a fine story very capably enacted by a strong cast.

"WHITE SHADOWS OF THE SOUTH SEAS"

At The Edward

The management of the Edward Cinema, Kalbadevi Road, have secured a number of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's silent masterpieces which have proved so popular when screened in Bombay on previous occasions. The first of these, "White Shadows of the South Seas" will be screened from Saturday. Monte Blue and Raquel Torres are the featured stars in this drama of the primitive races of the South Seas. Love under the tropical moon, grim shadows of greedy white man, fantastic scenery and other features lend a peculiar charm to the picture, which is built around the theme that the white man's exploitation results in the ruin of the simple primitive races. The photography has been deservedly declared as the most beautiful.

"WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS"

At The Wellington Talkies

In Raoul Walsh's Fox Comedy "Women of all Nations" coming to the Wellington Talkies this week, Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe again entertain the audience with the further adventures of "Flagg" and "Quirt", the hard-fisted, roistering, sea-roaming Romeos, those popular characters created by the stars in "What Price Glory" and developed in "The Cock-eyed World". In this picture, "Flagg" and "Quirt" with their marine companions are seen on a world tour, starting with the tropics, and then proceeding to Brooklyn, where a screamingly funny Beauty Shop scene is filmed. Following this, the marines embars our a Goodwill Cruise round the world, stopping at various ports of call. They finally wind up in a Turkish harem, and our last view of them is as they try to escape from that harem incurring the wrathful vengeance of the headman and his guards. There are situations which make the audiences mysterical with laughter. Some ideas of the magnitude of the production is given by the fact that the supporting cast includes a score of real stars like Greta Nissen, the gorgeous Nordic blonde in the leading feminine role; El Brendel, the popular Swedish comedian; as well as such luminaries as Fifi Dorsay, Marjorie White, Humphrey Bogart, Joyce Compton and Bela Lugosi who will be remembered for hpis fine work in "Dracula". In addition, there are 150 international beauties appearing in the various scenes and decidedly living up to the title of the production.

"SHAM-SUNDAR"

A scene from "Sham Sundar" which will be shown at West End from May 23.

HOORE-E-HIND

At The Krishna

Mehta Luhar's "Hoor-E-Hind full of stunts, featuring Miss Mira, the famous Maharashtra Star, Navinchandra, Miss Lobo and Apte was released last Saturday at the Krishna Cinema and has been drawing crowds.

PRABHAT FILM CO. KOLHAPUR

Second Talkie Nearing Completion

Prabhat Cinetone have nearly finished their second talkie "Brand Oath", featuring Miss Leela (Chandrasena) which will be released in Bombay in the 1st week of June. Their outlook excursions have proved successful. Three hundred camels have contributed their share to give the picture a novel atmophere. The songs are of a classical type but it is hoped they will be to the popular taste.

PATHE

DAILY 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Matinee Sat. Sun. and Thursday 3-30 P.M.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 A. M.

THE HOUSE OF THE ARROW

By A. E. W. MASON
one of the most famous writers
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A THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY-
SEE HOW 'HANAUD' THE GREAT FRENCH DETECTIVE OUTWITS "THE SCOURGE" ONE OF THE CLEVEREST CRIMINALS OF THE AGE.

A WARNER BROS. Release.

THE FINEST PICTURE OF ITS TYPE.

TO-NIGHT

You will never know what a real laugh is till you shake, ache and Quake at

RAOUL WALSH'S

Women OF ALL Nations

FEATURING
VICTOR MCLAGLEN, EDMUND LOWE
GRETA NISSEN, EL BRANDEL.

The programme includes comic and latest Movietone News

Every day during week at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sat. and Sun. Extra Show at 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON

SEATS COULD BE RESERVED FROM 10 A.M.
At The Theatre.

Next Saturday!

Leo Tolstor's Famous Novel HADJI MURAT
Adopted to screen in a mighty U.F.A. Superproduction

"WHITE DEVIL"

Featuring:
Ivon Mosjoukine & Don Cossack Choir
AT
WELLINGTON

It is a picture worth Seeing! DON'T MISS IT

GIVES EXCELLENT RESULTS

There is no other tonic which can excel JEEVAMRUTHAM for run-down, skinny and nervous people, it gives excellent benefit. Sd/- Voleti Venkata Sitramaswami Garu, Palteru.

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DRAWING HUGE CROWDS.

DON'T FAIL TO WITNESS
MEHTA — LUHAR'S
Greatest Stunt-Picture.

"HOOR-E-HIND"
"HOOR-E-HIND"

With Miss MIRA, NAVINCHANDRA, APTE, Miss LOBO and Others.

DAILY SHOWS: 5; 7; 9 & 11 P.M.
MATINEE on SATUR.; SUN. and TUESDAY at 3 P.M.

KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
Commencing Next Saturday 21st

GREATEST INDIAN TALKIE! GORGEOUS & STUPENDOUS PICTURE!

Never Witnessed Before! Most Powerful Mythological Talkie.

KRISHNATONE'S LONG-AWAITED
ALL-TALKING; SINGING AND DANCING HINDI PRODUCTION

KRISHNA-AVATAR

WITH
LAVISH SETTINGS; COSTLY COSTUMES; ORIENTL SPLENDOUR
featuring Miss SHANTAKUMARI; JYOTSNA BHOLE; DAS & HYDERSHA
Story by M. G. DAVE; Supn. by KRISHNAKUMAR; Photography by G. PATEL

KRISHNA-CINEMA (DUBASH THEATRE) New Charni Road.

"Darwinism Stands More Firmly Than Ever"

SCIENTIST REVIEWS FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

Fifty years ago Charles Darwin died, and the question naturally arises: Stands Darwinism where it did? An affirmative answer would be disappointing, for it would suggest that Darwinism had not evolved, but had remained as it was, in static rigidity, an exception to its own central idea.

The true answer is much more encouraging, that Darwinism stands more firmly than ever, but that it has hanged or evolved having incorporated into itself a number of new ideas which are based on new facts, writes Prof. Sir J. Arthur Thomson, the famous Biologist, in the "Daily Telegraph."

Samuel Butler, in his wonted waywardness, once said that Darwin was heir t o a discredited truth (the idea of evolution), and left behind him an accredited fallacy (the theory of Natural Selection). But it would be more accurate to say that Darwin substantiated a heresy, changing it by patient marshalling of the facts, into an established doctrine.

The central idea of evolutionism is that the present is the child of the past and the parent of the future.

A GREAT LIBERATOR.

Along with Alfred Russel. Wallace, he discerned that in the Struggle for Existence there is a sifting or winnowing of the novelties that are always cropping up, with the result that new species arise and gain a footing. Given plenty of time and crops of novelties, Darwin showed how living creatures have come to be as they are. We shall return to his postulates of variability and heritability, which he regarded as primary and observable facts of life.

Our first point is simply that Darwin establishhed the general theory of Organic Evolution by a masterly induction, and found in Natural Selection a main factor in the long ascent of life.

Charles Darwin was born on the same day—Feb. 12, 1809—as Abraham Lincoln, and both were great liberators. For Darwin showed that the deeper mysteries of life were accessible to scientific investigation. What had been regarded as insoluble problems or as preserves for transcendental interpretation were shown to be promising subjects for scientific investigation.

Darwin's distinguished cousin, Sir Francis Galton, speaks of the sense of freedom that came to him when he read "The Origin of Species." The book was indeed, a Magna Carta of intellectual liberties. Moreover, there is a practical emancipation in the assurance that our race is still evolving.

CHANGES IN THOUGHT.

One of Darwin's greatest and most critical successors, Prof. William Bateson, once declared that Darwin "begat, not a theory, but a science." For the model theory of evolution, which Darwin applied primarily to plants, animals, and man, has been extended to mind and to society, to language and to art.

While all competent thinkers are now in a general way evolutionists, there are some changes in our thinking since the hot-headed days that followed the publication of "The Origin of Species" in 1859.

Thus many or us are clear that there is no inconsistency in accepting the evolution idea and yet believing in a Creator, who ordained the original Order of Nature in some very simple form.

The evolution-theory seeks to give a description of the way in which things have come to be as they are. It does not try to "explain" things in the deeper sense. Evoluticnists work with verifiable, measurable factors like variation, heredity, and selection. They leave to philosophy and religion all questions of Purpose and Meaning. This is a change for the better.

ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

All our domesticated animals and cultivated plants have been evolved from wild ancestors, a subject to which Darwin paid much attention; but it is only in a few cases that we can trace the history with precision, as in the case of the numerous races of pigeon and fowl which are all descended respectively from the wild Rock Dove (Columbia via) and the wild Jungle Fowl (Gallus bankiva).

What Darwin showed was that similar processes have occurred throughout millions of years in Wild Nature, the place of the deliberate human breeder being taken by Nature's unconscious sifting in the struggle for existence.

Thus Organic Evolution may be defined as a gradual natural process of racial change, whereby new forms of life arise as variations, find foothold, and are established alongside of or eventually in place of the originative stock. Some of those who do not quite understand what Darwin meant are wont to ask: But can you show us any instance of one species turning into another?

This question was partly suggested by the old term "transformism," which raises the picture of one kind of creature being magically changed into something else. But is is not in this way that organic evolution works. New departures or variations arise; they are fruitful and multiply; their peculiarities are accentuated and stabilised in the course of generations; a new variety gradually becomes a well-marked and true-breeding species; this may or may not supplant the ancestral form.

DIVERGENCE.

This sort of racial divergence continues to take place to-day, as is well illustrated by the new species of long-tailed mouse that has recently arisen from the common species in various isolated places.

Everyone knows that two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, may unite to form water—something very new, with properties which cannot be readily, if at all, predicted from what we know of the constituents. This appearance of newness is called an "emergence," and although the word is only a label, it emphasises the fact that the result is not merely additive but distinctively new.

Similarly, in many cases of organic evolution the outcome, such as a sport, a genius, a big mutation and Man himself, may illustrate "emergence"—a new disclosure of the promise and potency hidden in the heart of things. The recognition of this creativity in many of the steps in organic evolution is another useful change since Darwin's day.

Darwin saw that peculiarities in surroundings, food, and habits directly induce changes in living creatures; he called these changes "definite variations," and he believed that they were occasionally continued hereditarily to the next generation. In the judgment of many, if not most, biologists there is no convincing evidence of their transmissibility.

But Darwin found most of the material of evolution in "indefinite variations," especially in those which are "slight" and "individual," rather than in those of a more conspicuous type, which he called "single sports." He confessed that he did not know how these indefinite variations arise.

ORIGIN OF THE NEW.

A great step, chiefly due to Weismann, has made it clear that they are due to changes in and shufflings of the hereditary factors or genes which are carried by the nuclear bodies or chromosomes of the germ-cells. Variations arise from within;; they have a germinal origin.

Another great step, chiefly due to De Vries and Bateson, has made it clear that the discontinuous sporting variations for mutations have great staying power in heredity, and count for much, especially when they illustrate, as they usually do, what is called Mendelian or non-blending inheritance. When mutations emerge they come to stay in their intactness in a certain proportion of the progeny in subsequent generations.

A further great post-Darwinism step, due to Weismann and Galton, is the recognition of what is called "the continuity of the germ plasm," a fact that enables us to understand why like tends to beget like to the same two investigators we owe the beginning of the scepticism, now very general, as to the hereditary transmission of "modifications" acquired by the parents as the direct result of peculiarities in nurture.

SEX SELECTIONS.

Since Darwin's day notable progress has been made in the measurement of natural selection of nature's sifting: his theory of preferential mating or sex selection has been corroborated by much fresh evidence; and the role of isolation in its many forms has been shown to be even more important than Darwin thought.

Perhaps we have fallen for the time being rather below Darwin's insight in our relative failure to appreciate the psychical factor in animal evolution, the degree of mental awareness shown in animals in playing their particular hands of hereditary cards. For Darwin who was much interested in the expression of the emotions in animals, was vividly appreciative of the endeavour which is characteristic of animals in that web of life which they help to weave.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir V. Ramesam, Kt., writes:—

"Gopal Vihar," Mylapore.
14th November, 1931.

Dear Mr. Srinivasan,

I have received the Valuation Report and other Literatures connected with **The Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd.**, and have gone through the same.

As one of the earliest members of the Association, I am glad to see the progress it has made within these six years. One may well be proud of it, as it is all achieved without the aid of Capital of Capitalists—the Association being run by the Policy-holders themselves.

With greater spread of knowledge it ought to progress very rapidly, **and one day our institution ought to become as big and as extensively useful to the public** as the giant Mutual Societies of America and Australia.

The Directors and the Management are to be congratulated so far and if they will continue to work as economically and with the same devotion and enthusiasm as in these initial years, **the Association will be the most popular institution in South India in a few years.**

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) V. RAMESAM.

To,
General Secretary,
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Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Advocate, Ex-Member, Council of State & President, The Provincial Co-Operative Union, writes:

"FARHAT BAGH."
Mylapore Madras,
14th Dec. 1931.

To,
The GENERAL SECRETARY,
The Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the copy of the Prospectus, Valuation and Annual Reports sent to me, which I went through with much interest.

A welcome feature of the working of your concern is the strikingly economic and careful way in which the management is carried on. It is a commendable feature in these days when large expenditure, naturally resulting in high premia, is incurred to attract big business.

The Association is a Mutual Life Assurance Society, composed solely of Policy-holders, with the right of ownership vesting in them and the **constitution of the concern appeals to me, as it resembles in a way that of a co-operative organisation.** As one interested in the progress of all co-operative institutions, I heartily wish your Association great success and prosperity.

I am glad to see the progress you have made within these six years and to notice that your first valuation has disclosed a surplus enabling you to distribute a bonus to members. With these achievements to your credit, I am sure the public will recognise the advantages of joining your Association and enlarge the scope of its work.

With the best wishes for the Association,
I am, Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) V. RAMDAS PANTULU.

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CLERICALISM & FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

WHAT IS ECCLESIASTICAL SIN?

(By "A RATIONALIST")

According to recent news from Goa, the Catholic Patriarch has pronounced it a grave (or is it mortal?) sin for the faithful to read the Pangim Portuguese weekly "Pracash" and this holy act adds on a new paragraph in the local history of anti-clerical martyrology—a history that takes us to the day of Portuguese empire in the East and its later decadence.

STORY OF A CURSE

Apart from its effect, which would appear to be quite negligible as far as the "Pracash" is concerned, the story of the Patriarchal curse is an interesting one. The Panjim weekly is probably the best written and most popular journal in Goa and circulates widely. Amongst its contributors are men with great literary achievement to their credit and the journal has attracted attention in the world outside of this isolated, tiny Portuguese colony. This activity has evidently brought it into conflict with local vested interests including ecclesiastical, culminating in the melo-dramatic and grotesque 'curse' of the Church.

PAPAL POLICY

I use the adjective grotesque deliberately because this ridiculous affair has proved ineffectual and has done more harm to the Church than it is ever possible for her worst enemies to do. The act of the Patriarch must be deprecated and condemned, firstly, because it lacks in the dignity characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church of the present day: secondly it comes in violent contrast with the policy pursued by the Vatican consistently during the last few years. Contrast the conduct of the Spanish Nuncio in collaborating with the Young Republic in Spain in the dissolution of the order of the Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola with the inquisitorial attitude of the new patriarch in Goa.

This Church dignitary has been criticised by many Catholic papers for the policy of europeanisation in his department and the "Pracash" merely warned the overzealous clergy against stirring up anti-social religious differences.

AUTO DA FE

At the same time, the Patriarch's conduct explains why or how anti-religious sentiment is created. Its iconoclasm is the reaction to the pressure exterted by crude fanaticism. Faith is not a matter of coercion or curses and no Faith can stabilise itself by practising the crudest intolerance we have known with the aid of the mediaeval weapon of ex-communication and manufacture of ecclesiastical sins.

The "Pracash" has not been suppressed and despatched to the Hades because a few of the faithful are threatened with the loss of a problematic salvation.

The government in Goa is run not by intolerant padres but by the Republic of Portugal which theoretically professes no religion and boasts a tradition of secularism since the days of the great Marquis de Pombal.

A PROTEST

The "curse" moreover constitutes a challenge to ordinary freedom of thought to which every citizen is entitled under the Republican laws. It is the duty of every responsible State to preserve strict neutrality in religious matters and guarantee integrity of the Press which is charged with the function of supporting a democracy, however unreal it may remain actually.

And no real Catholic, who does not suffer from gross and almost sinful ignorance, can countenance what in effect forms a most intolerable insult to his (or her) intellect: this "auto da fe" ought to deserve condemnation from him or her.

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While the exporting industries of the European countries were in the past mainly devoted to the manufacture of products for direct consumption, the war and the postwar development have now conveiled the overseas nations to engage in far-reaching schemes of industrialization; and in doing so they largely rely on the European countries for the supply of the engineering products, such as machinery, etc., which they need for the extension of the existing and the creation of new industries.

This circumstance, in its turn, has forced European manufacturers to pay increasing attention to the differences in the climatic conditions, the methods of transportation and erection, etc., when designing the machinery, the electrical appliances, etc., which they intend to export. Any misunderstanding between the European manufacturers and their overseas clients caused by the fact that they speak different languages might easily lead to heavy expenditure on both sides; and to avoid this, a way has to be found which provides manufacturers and clients with complete and dependable information in the various languages concerned.

COMPREHENSIVE PUBLICTATION

Such information is now available in a publication just issued by the publishing firm of Messrs. Hermann Wendt G.m.b.H., of Berlin, under the title of "Hilfsbuch fur den technischen Aussenhandel" ("A Compendium of the Foreign Trade in Engineering Products"). The author, Dr. Kurt Lubowsky, is a Berlin engineer who is thoroughly conversant with his subject. His book contains a summary of the phraseology concerned in four languages (German, English, French and Spanish). It comprises 816 large-size pages and may be obtained from the VDI Verlag, Berlin (the publishing organization of the "Verein Deutscher Ingenieure") the published price being 38 marks. The fact that its author is a recognized expert and that the publication of the book is sponsored by three of the leading engineering associations in Germany, viz., the "Verein Deutscher Maschinenbauanstalten," the "Zentralverband der deutschen elektrotechnischen Industrie" and the "Verein Deutcher Ingenieure," is a guarantee of its first-class quality.

TECHNICAL ENCYCLOYPAEDIA.

The "Hilfsbuch" may be described as a combination of a teachnical encyclopaedia and a technical dictionary in several laaguages, designed along new and original lines. Its value is materially enhanced by the addition of an index in each of the four languages named. Its principal section is that containing a collection of 450 questionnaires, covering more than 600 pages printed in small type, in the same languages. Their object is to facilitate the elaboration of propositions dealing with the various branches of mechanical and electrical engineering by the exporter and his clients abroad, by the export engineer and all other persons interested in the work. They comprise those technical and commercial terms and phrases which are of constant occurence and they enable both the manufacturer and his clients to avoid much loss of time and money due to unnecessary correspondence and the delivery of unsuitable products. These items ought to prove of great value to all concerned.

FACILITATING "EXPERT ENGINEER'S" WORK.

It should be emphasized that the primary aim of the book is to supply technical information and that the fact of its being edited in four languages in mainly intended to facilitate the work of the "export engineer" working abroad and that of the technical exporter and importer. No matter whether it is a question of supplying or installing a moving picture theatre a complete cigarette factory, a drying plant, a complete harbour outfit or a single crane, the purchase of installation apparatus, ventilators, gasometers, etc. the book contains an exhaustive and reliable fund of information presented in concise and easily readable shape.

This section of the book is supplemented by about 160 pages of tables (partly in nine different languages) relating to the principal data of a general kind which are most frequently wanted, including the climate and topography of 780 towns througout the world; the differences in local time; currencies; weights and measurements; patent laws; shipping instructions, etc.

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or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or any other causes are cured by specifics both internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., in charge, Police Hospital, Puri: I found good results. B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my patches entirely. H. I. Shaik, Esq., Poona:—Spots vanished completely. Captain A. I. Shaik, Shikarpur, Sind.—I have found Leucoderma Specific very useful. **Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan,** Bhagalpur. Tele. Add.: "Chemists," or from Thompson and Taylor, Ltd., Bombay and D. Macedo & Co., Poona.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Shud 9, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 10, 1351.
Muslim—Mohurrum 7, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 5m.
Sunset—7h. 5m.
Hightide—6-0, 18-44.
Lowtide—0-42, 11-57.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29 m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New Moon June 5.

S.S. Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

B.B.R. A. Dance and Prize Distribution for members and friends 9 p.m. A.F.I. Hdqrs. Marine Lines.

Y. M. C. A. Boxing Tournament. Final. Procter Branch, Byculla, 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon, gramophone records; 9-20 p.m.: News in Hindi; 9-30 p.m.: Review of Stage and Screen by "Limelight" (in Marathi and Gujarati) 9-45 p.m.: —Classical and light music by Shamshadbai (of Delhi) and Khasaheb Hussein Bux (sarangi).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Tasmania Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 15th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tasmania Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 16th inst. instead of 14th as previously notified.

ESSENCE OF GITA:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Swami Vishwanand of the Ram Krishna Ashram will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Essence of Gita". The lecture is open to the public.

FEAST OF HOLY CROSS.—The annual feast of the Holy Cross at Mazagaon, a relic of the ancient Portuguese Missions in Bombay, will be celebrated on Sunday (15th instant) with Mass and sermon at 6 a.m.

To-day (Saturday) there will be Evening Service at 7 p.m.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION.—The postponed extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Thakurdwar Municipal Marathi School Hall.

OPERA HOUSE SWADESHI BAZAR.—The encouraging response from the public has made the Bazar more popular. Swadeshi market general stalls specially attract a large number of visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Bapuji Daruvala, Mr. R. N. Daver, Mrs. H. M. Mehta, Mrs. Sorab Gamadia. Dr. Mahesari, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Minocher Vakil are some of the latest visitors.

The Bazar is open from 4 to 10 p.m. to-day and to-morrow. Admission is free.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Tuesday (17th inst.) will be a post office holiday on account of "Muharram."

All the Departments of the Bombay C. P. O. and the T. S. O. will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the undermentioned Combined Offices will however remain open as usual:—(1) Colaba, (2) Kalbadevi, (3) Masjid, (4) Mazgaon, (5) Fort Street G. P. O., (6) Byculla, (7) Girgaon (8) Mt. Hill, (9) Parel, (10) Dadar, (11) Dharavi, (12) Bandra, (13) Mahim, (14) Umarkhadi, (15) Mandvi, (16) Grant Road.

Condolence Meeting

To mourn the loss caused by the untimely death of the late Mr. Dinakarrao Javalkar, the leader of the non-Brahmin party in Maharashtra, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. at Mane's Box Factory, Fanaswadi. Messrs. B. V. Varerkar, Govindrao Shinde, Raghunathrao Vadorat and Jayaram Jadhav will speak on the life of the late Mr. Jawalkar and a condolence resolution will be passed.

"POLITICS" DRAWS LOUD LAUGHS FROM AUDIENCE

Marrie Dressler And Polly Moran Funnier Than Ever.

Marie Dressler, as a feminine candidate for mayor, romps through comical tribulations in a campaign and also dominates some very dramatic scenes in "Politics," her new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, and incidentally her first as a full-fledged star. The picture is now being shown at the Capitol Theatre.

The story deals with a housewife who, goaded to anger by corrupt conditions in the small town she lives in, starts out to clean up. She organizes the women's vote, runs for mayor, routs the racketeers, exposes the crooked mayor and his satellites—and of course rides to victory.

Not without the help of the redoubtable Polly Moran, however. Polly is her campaign manager. They fight and make up, get into trouble galore—and out of it, and make millions of laughs in the process. Incidentally, in the dramatic parts of the story Miss Dressler also contributes some of the amazing character work that she did in "Anna Christie" and "Min and Bill."

Charles F. Riesner, who filmed "Caught Short" and "Reducing," directed the new production, which was given a lavish production, with an entire city hall, torchlight procession and other vivid detail.

The cast is more than adequate with William Bakewell and Karen Morley as the young lovers, John Miljan as the racketeer chief, Tom McGuire as the crooked mayor, and Rosco Ates as Polly's husband, the stuttering town barber. Joan Marsh, Kane Richmond and Mary Alden deserve special mention as well.

The story is credited to Zelda Sears and Malcolm Stuart Boylan, with continuity by Wells Root and dialogue by Robert E. Hopkins.

FALL BROUGHT BIGGER ROLE

When Polly Moran fell down on the steps of a church and suffered a broken nose, she may not have done the nose any good—but she certainly improved her role in "Politics," in which she will be seen at the Capitol Theatre with Marie Dressler. The injury delayed production so Director Charles F. Riesner and his writing staff began going over the story and polishing up details while waiting. The result was that Polly was given two new commercial sequences and twenty new lines of dialogue.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, May 13.

Previous closing rate	5.86
To-day's opening rate	5.88
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing rate	5.85
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectation:—
A/M. Rs. 167
July/Aug. Rs. 175

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
Liverpool, May 13.

Previous closing rate	4.31
To-day's opening rate	4.32
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	4.27
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, May 13.

Silver ready	17-1/8
	—4 annas.
Silver forward	17-1/4
	—4 annas

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, May 13.

Silver Spot	56-2	0
Silver Vaishakh	56 2	0
Silver Jaith	56 4	0
Gold spot	28 3	0

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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THE BEAUTIFUL STAR WITH THE PERFECT VOICE.
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TREMENDOUS DRAMA OF A FATHER'S FOLLY AND A FATHER'S INDISCRETION AND THE MOST DRAMATIC MURDER TRIAL IN HISTORY!
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE—CLARKE GABLE

Sufficient Time Not Given To Obey Order

MAGISTRATE ORDERS ACQUITTAL OF CONGRESS WORKER

NARAYANSWAMI GETS 18 MONTHS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, was summoned to-day at a witness in a case in the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

Mr. Anandrao Vishwanath Chaudhri, a young Congress worker, was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance II for breaking the order of the Police Commissioner.

The prosecution case was that the accused who was detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on Thursday afternoon at 2-40 p.m. He was served on his release with an order of the Police Commissioner, asking him not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement, and to report himself at the Police Head Quarters at 2-50 p.m. The accused failed to report himself and was re-arrested.

When the accused was questioned on the point by the Court, in the morning, he stated that he was not given ten minutes time by the police officer as was required by the order. He was given hardly three minutes and therefore he pleaded that his arrest was illegal and he should be acquitted.

The Magistate adjourned the case, and asked Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor, to call Mr. Pettigara, the Deputy Commissioner of Police to give evidence in the case.

In the afternoon Mr. Pettigara appeared in the witness box. He stated that he handed over the order signed by the Police Commissioner to Sub--Inspector Parab of the Lamington Road Police Station and asked him to serve it on the accused. Witness had no conversation with the accused. He did not know what the Police officer did in the matter.

Sub-Inspector Parab stated that he served the order on the accused at 2-45 p.m. The accused left the office and went to the outer gate. He was followed by the witness who asked the accused when he was going and the latter replied "out". After passing the gate the accused said that he had left his bag in the office so he went back to the office and fetched the bag. When he had left the compound witness put him under arrest at 2.55. p.m. alleging that it was "time".

Magistrate:—Where did you arrest him?

Witness:—At the gate.

Witness further said that he told the accused that it was time and he must arrest him.

The accused intervened and said that when he was asked by Sub-Inspector if he was going to report, he told him that he had ten minutes to consider the matter, and he (witness) should leave the matter at his (accuseds) disposal.

Magistrate (To the witness):—Did you give him sufficient time?

Witness:—Yes. I gave him five minutes more.

NO TIME TO OBEY OR DISOBEY.

The accused in his statement admitted that he was served with the order of the Police Commissioner. So far as the first part of the order was concened he had no opportunity either to obey or disobey it. As regards the reporting the evidence of the Police Officer was not correct. He was given hardly 2-1/2 minutes or at the most three minutes. He pleaded that in the circumstances his arrest was illegal and therefore he should be discharged.

Mr. Mankar addressing the court said that the order was served on the accused at 2.45 p.m.

Magistrate:—Mr. Mankar, there is no time mentioned on the order. I have tried similar cases before, and I have known the practice of police officers to mark the time when the order is actually served.

Mr. Mankar:—That is an unfortunate omission sir. But the accused admits that the order was served on him at 2-47 p.m. It is for you to hold either the word of the accused as correct or that of the police officer.

"I KNOW POLICE OFFICERS' PRACTICE."

Magistrate:—It is not a question of my holding. It is a word against word.

Mr. Mankar proceeded that the Police Superintendent's office was hardly 20 steps from the place where the order was served. If the accused was so minded a few seconds would have been sufficient for him to walk in and report himself. But he did not do so.

"WHAT IS HURRY ABOUT IT."

Magistrate: The question is: Was the accused given sufficient time. I do not know what is the hurry about it?

Mr. Mankar added that the accused actually left the gate, and then returned to fetch his bag that he had left upstairs. He returned with the bag and then he was arrested.

Magistrate: But the accused says that he was told by Mr. Parab that he was under arrest.

NO INTENTION TO OBEY.

Mr. Mankar further observed that it was evident that the accused had no intention to report himself.

Magistrate: I am only concerned with the question whether the accused was given sufficient time.

Mr. Mankar again repeated that the accused had enough time to consider the matter. The only question was whether he was given the required time or not. If the Court believed the word of the police officer, there was a clear case against the accused, but if the Court held otherwise there was no case.

Magistrate: There is no time mentioned here. Why did Mr. Parab not mention the time as other police officers do?

The accused again addressed the Court, and said that there were two discrepancies in Mr. Parab's evidence. The order was not served in the office of Mr. Pettigara. It was served outside. Another thing was that he had clearly told the police officer to give him time to think and leave the matter to him, but it was not done and he was put under arrest.

Magistrate: At what time was the order served on you?

Accused: It must have been 2-50 p.m. or 2-51 p.m.

He further added that as his arrest was illegal he should be discharged and the police should serve another order on him asking him to report himself within 24 hours.

Magistrate: It is for the police to serve you with orders. It is not my work. (Laughter).

The Magistrate held that the order was served on the accused at 2-47 p.m. As the time was not mentioned he believed the word of the accused in the matter. Mr. Pettigara in his evidence did not say as to what the police officer did with the order after it was given to him at 2-40 p.m. There was conflicting evidence on the point of the exact time of arrest, but he was not satisfied that the accused was given sufficient time by the police officer as was required by the order and therefore he discharged the accused.

RE-ARRESTED.

When accused left the Court, he was again put under arrest by Sub-Inspector Parab under the Emergency Powers Ordinance

NARAYANASWAMI GETS 18 MONTHS

Not Allowed To Make Statement.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. C.K. Narayan Swami, a prominent Congress worker of Bombay and formerly a sub-editor on the "Bombay Chronicle" staff was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default further jail for 6 months by Mr. N.T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court.

The trial was marked by a wordy duel between the Magistrate and Mr. Swami.

The Magistrate did not allow Mr. Swami "to deal at some length on the question of principle regarding the manner in which Congressmen were released and rearrested."

Mr. Swami heatedly exclaimed "Well, then I don't want to take any part in this farce."

Magistrate (sharply): "Don't be insulting. You ought to behave yourself in this Court."

ASKED TO REPORT.

Mr. Swami was first arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on March 17 last and detained in the Byculla House of Correction. He was released on Thursday at 2-25 p.m. and was ordered to report himself to Superintendent Karnik at the Head police office at 2-30 p.m. Mr. Swami left the head police office and was getting into a taxi at 2-35 p.m. when he was put under arrest. He was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance No. II for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner which required him to give his attendance to the police at 2-30 p.m.

Deputy Inspector Tawde, of the Bhoiwada Police Station, who arrested Mr. Swami, gave evidence. He stated that Mr. Swami instead of reporting himself to Superintendent Karnik at the head police office was getting into a taxi on Hornby Road at about 2-35 p.m. when he arrested him.

STATEMENT.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Swami whether he had any questions to put to the witness.

Mr. Swami: I do not want to take part in the proceedings, but I should like to make a statement.

Magistrate: Were you served with the order of the Police Commissioner —Yes.

Did you report yourself to Superintendent Karnik at the head police office as required by the order?—No. But I want to place before you certain facts regarding the service of the order and my "disobedience" thereof. The order was served on me.....

Magistrate (interrupting): Did you disobey the order or not?

Mr. Swami: I do not know what constitutes the disobedience of the order. I want to address you and should like to deal at some length on the question of principle regarding the manner in which we are released and re-arrested.

Magistrate: We don't want principles. We want facts.

Mr. Swami: It was impossible within the short time at my disposal to report myself to the police even if I wanted to do so.

Magistrate: Did you want to report yourself?

THIS "FARCE."

Mr. Swami: That is a hypothetical question which does not arise. I hope the Court will allow me to make myself clear.

Magistrate: I will only take down answers to my questions. Did you report yourself to Mr Karnik or not?

Mr. Swami: I refuse to take part in this farce.

Magistrate (sharply): Don't be insulting. You ought to behave yourself in this court. Do you plead guilty to the charge:

Mr. Swami: I don't want to take part in this trial.

Magistrate: I take that your plea is not guilty.

The magistrate then asked Mr Kothare, police prosecutor, as to who Mr. Swami was.

Mr. Kothare: I am told that he accused was serving on the editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" some months ago That is all I know about him. He is also a Congress worker.

The magistrate found Mr Swami guilty of having disobeyed the order of the Police Commissioner and sentenced him as above.

RE-ARRESTED

A Congressman who was acquitted yesterday by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, after being charged under Section 17, Clause 1, of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, was re-arrested this morning under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

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And An Instructive
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—DIVE IN—
In POLITICS
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
THE CAPITOL
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Central Provinces.—Brigadier A. B. Robertson arrived to stay at Government House, Pachmarhi, on Monday.

Mr. H. C Watts left Government House, Pachmarhi on Wednesday.

STERLINV-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle".)

T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, May 13.

Previous closing	3.67-3/8
To-day's opening	3.68-3/8
To-day's closing	3.65-1/4

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, May 13.

Previous closing	3.67-1/8
To-day's opening	3.68-1/2

WOMEN UP IN ARMS!

Meeting Decides To Oust Men Out Of Public Services

Tumultuous scenes prevailed yesterday at the Ladies' Gymkhana at an extraordinary urgent general meeting of the women of the City organised by the Ladies' Union for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the next term of office. At the very outset Madam Polly Moran in very emphatic terms denounced the dilatory manner in which the destinies of the City were governed by the men and made bold to say that most of the crime and war against law was as a result of a weak government by men. "Let us nominate a woman candidate for the Mayorial election and let us all go to the polls and vote for our candidate and insist that all our husbands vote for our candidate, she concluded amidst loud cheers.

The meeting therefore unanimously nominated Madam Marie Dressler a well-known figure in social circles as their candidate and various proposals to launch out a general election campaign were considered. On the proposition of Mrs. Burns, Madam Polly Moran was appointed the campaign manager.

Madam Marie Dressler, the elected candidate, then rose to address the meeting. Speaking for over half an hour she declared that now that they were certain of the women's vote it was absolutely essential for them to secure the vote of the men folk. Already she had received a number of calls from ladies who said that if they did not quit the ladies' organisation the husbands would lock them out and not give them another Rupee of allowance. The men were using their masculine rights and power, their money and physical strength unfairly. There was therefore only one thing for the women to do and that was to use their rights and strength at any cost. Beginning from tomorrow the women should go on a twenty-four hour a day strike. This was the only way they would succeed in bringing the men to their senses and who would be then forced to vote for the women's candidate at the election. "We'll stop cooking meals and we'll stop washing dishes and we'll stop making beds and we'll stop everything!" (A voice from the crowd: "Everything?") "Yes, everything. Parlour, bedroom and bath," declared Madam Dressler. After great discussion the proposition to go on strike was declared as having been carried by the meeting but whispers could be heard from some women who thought it was quite in order for those who were widows or unmarried to do so but what worried them most was how were the married and specially the newly married to abide by the decision of the meeting.

However a show of hands suggested that no one was against the proposition and the meeting was adjourned to the Capitol theatre where the next sessions will be held throughout the week to discuss "Politics."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1932.

YIELD GRACEFULLY NOW

It is clear from the speech which Lord Irwin made before the Toronto University that he is fully aware of the new and mighty forces which are spurring Indians to make a supreme effort to achieve their political freedom whatever the difficulties in their path. The reason why he had selected India as his subject, he told his audience, was the connection between the constitutional development of Canada and India, but it is unfortunate that he had not the courage to apply the lesson of Canada to Indian conditions. Canada was torn with dissensions, greater and deeper and worse than are to be found in India to-day, but, as if by a magic wand, with the grant of self-government every trouble disappeared and Canada to-day flourishes as a Dominion of the Empire. It was Gladstone who said that self-government alone can fit a country for self-government, but neglecting the lessons of past history Lord Irwin proceeded with his ruthlessly repressive policy which only deepened the discontents in this country.

CAN INDIA WAIT?

Lord Irwin said it would take a long time for the federal constitution to come into being. He must have known this all along, when he promised India to grant such a constitution in the near future, for, he says, it would be the "height of unreason to expect that so mighty a feat of political engineering could be accomplished in a month or a year." This confirms the suspicion that the present Tory Government are out to delay the constitution as long as possible, until all the dissonant forces are brought within the orbit of federation, willingly or unwillingly, and the "engineering" scheme is accomplished. The country is to wait patiently till the Tory politicians have made up their minds what particular brand of federation India should have. Things in India are moving rapidly, and Indians are not disposed to wait indefinitely for such a consummation.

HIS COUNTRYMEN TO BLAME

Lord Irwin is sorry that communal differences have made it impossible for the country to gain its object, for, as he said, there was not in this country such "fundamental unity of aim as needs willingness in the last resort to sink individual, class or communal advantage for the common good." If he would think more about this subject he would realise that much of the communal dissensions has been encouraged by outsiders for their own purposes. But they are not likely to be a permanent feature of Indian politics for, as Mahatma Gandhi has said, they are the result of the presence of a "third party" in India, and they will ultimately disappear when Swaraj is established. For some time past Tories have been openly saying that communal differences should be enlisted in the service of Imperialism and for keeping Indians in their present political servitude. Efforts towards that end were made in London during the second Round Table Conference, and the British Capitalist and Tories formed a definite alliance with Indian communalist against the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. Whatever Lord Irwin may say, he cannot divest his fellow-countrymen of blame in this matter. More than anybody else they are responsible for encouraging the communal differences, which are the bane of present day Indian political life.

THE WISER COURSE

But, after all, these are superficial and temporary differences which will disappear with time and the ex-Viceroy knows quite well that through most of these forces runs "with whatever special conditions or reservations, the idea of the emancipation of India through self-government" which is moving the majority of Indian educated classes, and through them gradually winning more and more sympathy from the masses." Lord Irwin and his friends may be sure that the forces which are stirring the masses into new hopes and ambitions, cannot be stemmed for ever. India cannot be kept much longer in her servitude and the wiser course is for him to use whatever influence he has in pressing upon his fellow-countrymen the wisdom of yielding now gracefully the power that they will have to surrender sooner or later.

"Sensible Administration"

Madras has become particularly notorious for its "cane" charges on picketers and for its treatment generally of Congressmen. Some two months ago two gentlemen were brutally assaulted by the police while picketing and had to remain in hospital for several days. As a result there was so much agitation that the Government were compelled to ask the Commissioner to hold an enquiry! Now a communique has been issued in which it is admitted that the beating of the two gentlemen "was unduly prolonged and in excess of the requirements of the situation", but the Government argue that in the dispersal of "unlawful assemblies, when rapid decisions must be made on the spur of the moment, it is difficult for the officer in command to regulate the exact amount of force requisite to effect the dispersals and that allowance must be made for honest errors of judgment."

This plea of a rapid decision having to be made on the spur of the moment, we fear, has no application whatever to a case where beating in excess of the requirements of the situation was unduly prolonged. Obviously such beating could not have been the result of a rapid decision for if it was unduly prolonged there must have been ample time to think about the gravity of what was being done. If there were rioting and incendiarism and many lives were in danger the Government could well have brought forward the justification that it was impossible for the officer to decide what exact amount of force should be used. But it was nothing of the kind and there was no room here for "honest errors of judgment". If the Madras police sergeants, moreover, cannot judge on the spur of the moment even in such comparatively minor incidents, as the beating of picketers, how much actual force they should use, we can only suggest that they are unfit to exercise their powers. Let us remember that the enquiry was official and held by the Police Commissioner himself.

Public men who have not the least sympathy with the Congress movement, have bitterly complained of these police assaults in Madras Presidency on Congressmen generally, and yet the Government content themselves with merely communicating to the offending police officers that they were guilty of a serious error of discretion"! It is unnecessary for the Government to say that there is no question of "personal vindictiveness," for nobody had made such a charge. In spite of such excessive use of force picketing is still being carried on in Madras, which proves that even severe caning will not prevent some people from doing what they consider their duty, whether wrong or right. The Madras Home Member has always defended the Government policy of caning picketers and Congressmen, in view of which we are not surprised at the Government decision in this matter. But we would like to know whether there is any other country in the world, with a civilised administration, where the beating of people by the police, could be actually justified, as it is here, by the admission that in this instance it was unduly prolonged and in excess of the requirements of the situation." The notion that the police are entitled to beat people at all, except when dealing with violence that can only be resisted by violence, is entirely novel and opposed to the law and the rules which are supposed to govern the behaviour of the police. Yet that is what Sir Samuel Hoare would call "sensible administration" of the Ordinances.

FOOLISH THREATS

Mr. Thomas's statement in the Commons on the Cabinet's attitude towards the Irish Oath Bill is not inaptly described by British political opinion as "the most momentous development for many years in inter-Imperial relations." Evidently, that statement is interpreted as holding out a threat of trade reprisals against Ireland. Assuming that the Bill abolishing the Oath is a violation of the Irish Treaty of 1921, Mr. Thomas stated: "If the Bill becomes law, it will be unreasonable to expect that the Government will enter into any negotiations for further agreements with a Government which has repudiated the existing agreement."

Mr. Thomas is understood to mean that, if the Oath Bill is passed, the Free State, after November 15, will find itself on the same footing as a foreign country regarding the treatment under the British tariff laws. But the British Cabinet might well have waited till after the Ottawa Conference had taken place, where the question could have been dispassionately considered as to what should be the economic relationship of a member of the Commonwealth towards another that has some difference with it. Merely because one party to the Irish Treaty thinks that the Oath Bill—which is not yet law—amounts to a repudiation of the Treaty—which is yet to be proved—it does not follow that Ireland ceases to be a member of the Commonwealth and to be entitled to such special consideration as the Ottawa Conference might suggest. Mr Thomas's statement is calculated and, perhaps, intended to prejudice the Conference itself against Ireland; but it may conceivably have the opposite effect.

What is described as the "firm" announcement of British policy is expected by its protagonists to stiffen the Free State Senate's inclination to reject the Oath Bill. Such people have yet to understand Irish character. Many members of the Senate with an open mind on the Oath Bill may be goaded by British threats into rallying to the support of the Bill, daring Britain to do her worst. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Leader of the Irish Labour Party said in the debate in the Dail on the Oath Bill that he "felt bound to assist in the removal of the Oath since the question had been raised and the Labour Party had always regarded the Oath as meaningless or objectionable." Many Englishmen themselves have thought likewise and it is hardly likely that the Irish Senate will take fright at Mr. Thomas's threats and reject the Oath Bill.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN KENYA

Will They Be Hounded Out In The Interest Of "Inefficient And Indigent" Europeans?

(By U. K. OZA.)

A few weeks ago I made a statement to the Press that if the present state of affairs in Kenya continued, there would be no Indians left in that Colony by 1937. Let me emphasize this statement again. There were Indians in Eastern Africa before the British went there and there they have always been since and before the first centuries of the Christian era, but that is now of no account.

WHEN THEY WERE WANTED.

At the commencement of British colonisation of Kenya the Indians were indispensable and were cordially invited. They were necessary for all the coolie and subordinate staff work on the Uganda Railway; they were also necessary for being sent into the interior and were used as instruments of distribution of British trade goods and British influence. A few well-meaning District Commissioners wished to populate the vast spaces of Eastern Africa with Indians. This is why Indian settlement was encouraged. One or two Commissioners went further. They offered land for agricultural settlement to Indians some time about 1903 and 1904.

Unfortunately we had a very short-sighted Government in India at that time and our national leaders were more blind to the needs of Indian colonisation than they are now.

SHORT-LIVED GENEROSITY.

The offer of agricultural land to Indians was soon withdrawn. Its withdrawal was promptly followed by the reservation of the Highlands for the Europeans. The possibility of Indians settling in any considerable strength as agriculturists in Kenya was eliminated by 1903, even before the Indian public and the Government of India were aware of it.

INDIAN TRADE IN JEOPARDY.

But the trading strength of the Indians was considerable and the effect of the elimination of Indian settlement on land was never seriously realised till now. To-day Indian trade and economic strength are seriously menaced and circumstances already exist tending to eliminate the Indian completely from the economic life of Eastern Africa.

FIGHTING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

And that elimination is being brought about by superior organisation, "Home" support, and conscious and unfaltering pursuit of a single-minded policy. The Indians in East Africa do not possess that efficient organisation which is necessary to fight a great economic battle. They have also not got that support from India which makes colonial enterprise and control of colonial avenues and resources possible.

They are organised to a certain extent for political opposition and struggle for political privileges, but if ever a community was incapable of making a stand against economic onslaught, it is the Indian community in Eastern Africa.

The Indian nation as a whole has no interest in Colonisation, it does not know its own mind and whatever it does at home, in its countrymen overseas it exhibits a sporadic and ill-informed interest.

REMEDIES.

If Eastern Africa is to be saved for Indians, there are still remedies.

The great fact of the situation is the complete economic dependence of the Indians on the Europeans and Africans. That dependence must be destroyed. Indians must own their own land and Indians must be importers and exporters on their own.

In order to bring about the economic independence of Indians in Eastern Africa, Indians at home must lend a helping hand. No such community as the Indians in Eastern Africa can ever acquire economic independence without assistance from the mother country. And India has not helped the Colonial Indians so far in the economic way.

WANTED, A LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

There must be an Indian Land Settlement Scheme, formed and financed in India. The needs of the Africans must be taken into consideration, but there is land in Eastern Africa for all the generations of Africans and more and the surplus land must cease to be the preserve of indigent and inefficient Europeans. It may be noted that of the 600,000 acres of land alienated to Europeans in Kenya alone, more than 45 per cent remains yet undeveloped and yet both the Africans to a certain extent and Indians to the entire extent are starving for land.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

Merely Ceremonial

In the debate in the Commons on the India Office vote, Mr. Churchill said that it was no good raising expectations in India if they were not going to be fulfilled as he thought that in dealing with the Oriental mind it was not proper to overstate the case. "We should state what we were giving in a minimum of words," he advised his fellow-Tories, and dismissed the number of prisoners in Indian jails with a stale joke. When, however, he was faced with his own statement in 1921, that he looked forward to the day when Indians would have assumed full and complete self-government under Dominion Status, his reply was that "Dominion Status was always interpreted in a ceremonial aspect," but that subsequently the meaning had been altered into 'Dominion Constitution." Indians ought to know from the confession of Mr. Churchill where they stand in regard to the promises made to them by the British Government for Mr. Churchill was a member of the Government at the time he made this "ceremonial" reference. Perhaps, it is too much to expect the Moderates to take a warning from this incident.

Liquor Interests' Lament.

The foreign liquor interests in this country are strongly protesting against increased taxation both in England and India, and are almost tearful about their sufferings. The average ad valorem duty on whisky, brandy, rum and gin is calculated at about 180 per cent., and as a result imports have gone down considerably. Do these people not realise that if matters were left to Indians they would have prohibited the importation of liquor as well as its manufacture in India, but they are powerless to do anything, since one of the main sources of revenue in the provinces is Excise, on which the Government have lavished so much care? Curiously enough, in spite of the increases in duty, the consumption of liquor continues. One of the reasons in the Bombay Presidency for giving the go-bye to the policy of Prohibition, which was laid down by the first Minister of Excise, is the uncontrolled imports of cheap foreign liquors, which bring so much money into the coffers of the Central Government. Sooner or later liquor will have to disappear from India, since both Hindus and Muslims are opposed to the present policy.

Inexcusable Delays.

It is about seven months since the Bombay Municipal Corporation referred to its Law and Procedure Rules Committee the question whether any disqualification should be imposed on Municipal Councillors who fail to pay the arrears of Municipal taxes due by them. But that Committee has not yet been able to give its report on the question. Such long delay over a simple question does little credit to the despatch or the efficiency of the Committee. We fear that many of the Corporation's Committees, like the Corporation itself, have got into the habit of doing things in a very leisurely fashion. It would be well for all these bodies to consider seriously the ways and means of expediting their work, without which it will be difficult for the Corporation to cope with its fast growing responsibilities.

Campaign Against Untouchability.

The Hindu Sabha of Ratnagiri has made a good suggestion for a campaign against untouchability. It is that, efforts should, for a time, be concentrated on the problem of throwing open all public schools to the "untouchables" without segregating them in the schools or otherwise discriminating against them. The Sabha has good reason to hope that there will not be much opposition to this most reasonable and elementary reform, and that boys and girls accustomed to sit together without any caste restrictions will soon lose their caste exclusiveness. We whole-heartedly endorse the suggestion, provided that other methods of fighting untouchability are not neglected. For instance the right of free access to public wells and even public temples must be insisted upon. If the leaders of the Depressed Classes give more attention to such reforms than to political party squabbles the task of removing untouchability may be considerably simplified.

BHIWANDI'S LADY "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

"Sholapur Day" Sequel

CONGRESSMAN INTERNED.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHIWANDI, May 13.

The second lady "dictator" of Bhiwandi Congress Committee was arrested this afternoon while addressing a meeting in connection with the "Sholapur Day". A volunteer who distributed handbills announcing "Congress" programme was also arrested. The lady "dictator" and the volunteer were marched to the Police Station.

FOR DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS.

Four volunteers arrested on Wednesday last for distributing Congress pamphlets were tried yesterday by Mr. Chaudhri Assistant Collector, Thana at Bassein and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging between three months and six months.

Two more volunteers arrested yesterday for making speeches and distributing contraband salt are still awaiting their trial.

INTERNMENT ORDER.

The vice president of the Bhiwandi Congress Committee has been served with an order of the District Magistrate Thana under the Emergency Powers Ordinance asking him not to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement and not to leave the Municipal limits of Bhiwandi without permission.

Press And House Search.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 13.

Yesterday police were seen closely watching offices of Mohan Printing Press. This morning a great sensation prevailed in the city police pickets were placed at the offices of the Mohan Printing Press and the press and residences of Messrs. Patwardhan Sadavarte Darvekar Ramdasi and Rishi were searched.

A youth was arrested for picketing but his case is postponed for assertion of his age.

Messrs. Shete and Baug have been released from Yeravada jail after the expiry of their term of imprisonment.

Tipsy-Cake

Mr. de Valera continues to be a most impossible sort of person to deal with. His latest absurdity is that "a mere assertion by Mr. Thomas or any one else could not alter facts". This is really carrying obstinacy too far. How can you carry on an Empire if you can't alter facts when you want?

* * *

Here is another de Valeraism which shows a painful indifference to realities. "No responsible person," he says, "has ventured to suggest that the British and Canadian Parliaments could not abolish Parliamentary Oaths if they choose."

* * *

But the fact is that a responsible man like Mr. Thomas has suggested that Ireland can't do it. It is a pity that Mr. de Valera can't appreciate the difference between Britisher or a Canadian and an Irishman.

* * *

NEWS FROM CHOWRINGHEE.

"One of the matters about which there are bound to be discussions in Simla within the next few days is the renewal of the Ordinances, which have a life of six months from their promulgation."—"The Statesman."

* * *

Having made this discovery, Chowringhee proceeds to discuss what will happen and arrives at the lugubrious conclusion that, if it is desired to create a good feeling for the reception of the proposals of the various Committees,

"it may be considered in some quarters the right time to take the risk of allowing the Ordinances to lapse without making adequate provision for the possible consequences of that situation."

* * *

It would be better to admit honestly that there is no choice in the matter. The Ordinances must automatically lapse and, legally, they cannot be renewed. It is tragic to think that so many people will automatically cease to be tin gods. But it has to be faced.

* * *

Bori Bunder is also getting ready for the inevitable. It announced yesterday that,

"the low ebb to which Congress activities have sunk, in Bombay City becomes more apparent every day."

And next week it will be telling you that the Ordinances are no longer wanted. So let them go!

* * *

And after they've gone, watch out for the sequel to Sir Samuel Hoare's complimentary reference to the fact that Lord Willingdon has passed the age at which he is entitled to an Old Age Pension.

* * *

In the meanwhile, it is interesting to learn from the Amritsar correspondent of the Bori Bunder organ that the "Ordinances are a blessing in disguise." Rather tactless this, just when we are getting ready to say we can do without them. But it must be admitted that the "blessing" is awfully well disguised.

* * *

These mofussil correspondents don't seem to have got the 'hookum' yet about the change in the situation. 'A correspondent' at Nasik sends Bori Bunder a long screed about the formation of a League at Nasik to fight Congress propaganda. He should be told he is merely flogging a dead horse.

* * *

Jamal Dix (Zemindar, Ajnala)—you never heard of him before but his name deserves to be enshrined—is all against the Ordinances being allowed to lapse. They have been so beneficial, he says, that they "should be converted into the form of an ordinary law of the land."

* * *

That's just what the Secretariats think but as the Assembly is dead sure to think otherwise, there's nothing doing,—which the worthy Jamal Dix is unable to appreciate.

* * *

"The Pioneer" while agreeing that "there is no doubt that the Indian Civil Service as an All-India Service is doomed," remarks that,

"it will not die suddenly, nor will the members leave India in a body."

Like old soldiers it will simply fade away.

* * *

"Magistrate: We don't want principles. We want facts."

—Bombay Police Court.

But why be so particular about facts. They might as well be dispensed with too.

* * *

The creation of a Greater Bombay has been shelved by the Government on the score of economy. It doesn't matter much as Bombay itself is expected in official circles to disappear during the next few years, if not earlier.

* * *

"Ireland at the Cross Roads," is the title of Bori Bunder's leader in yesterday's issue. Quite appropriate! That's where the "dirty work" is usually attempted according to dramatic tradition.

HOARE'S "GOOD FAIRY"

Preparing The Stage For A Grand Transformation Scene

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

It is tiresome to have to trouble my readers with a further reference to the mental and phraseological contortions of the "Free Press Journal," but, as the journal publishes three-and-a-half columns of misrepresentations of myself as well as its own articles and attitude of the past two weeks, necessity compels it.

I am not concerned with the vulgar abuse which it pours out on my devoted head. It appears that I am not only old but have become senile before my time. I am also subject to fits of hysteria. Further this tendency to hysteria is "largely developed out of an overwhelmingly oppressive consciousness of inferiority of status very commonly found in the class of politicians known as tub-thumping orators of the Hyde Park variety and journalists who make Bottomley and John Bull their patterns." I have let loose on a long-suffering public "all the accumulated vocabulary of Billingsgate" and I have been engaged in "pointless blabbering" without understanding what I write or what I read.

LET THEM ENJOY!

I have quoted all this, not because it is amusing or interesting. It is merely silly. But because, as the lengthy preliminary to an endeavour on the part of the "Free Press Journal" to explain its recent efforts to convert its readers to a new point of view, it suggests that it is somewhat oppressed by the badness of its own case. So it has taken to "abusing the plaintiff's attorney" which it does in the usual style adopted in such circumstances, without rhyme or reason, sense of proportion or decency. As far as I am concerned it is too stupid to hurt me in the least and, if it affords entertainment to a single one of the "Free Press" readers,—which I am inclined to doubt—I should be the last person in the world to grudge it.

WHY HE IS ANGRY?

But when Mr. Sadanand, either deliberately or because he is too stupid to understand the meaning of plain language, attempts to mislead the public as to what I have written and my motive in writing it and to wriggle out of his own commitments, it is necessary to expose him once again. What seems to have upset the Journal in the first instance is that it was led into a hasty contradiction of the forecast of the Government's plans which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 27th April. The accuracy of that prediction is now being demonstrated by the revelation of the Cabinet's decisions and intentions which have since taken place. The "Free Press Journal" now tries to defend its contradiction after the bottom has been knocked out of it, an example of journalistic inanity it would be hard to parallel. It tells us that it published the contradiction "on good authority and for weighty reasons." And it boastfully points out that the contradiction was further confirmed by a special cable dispatched by the London Editor of the "Free Press of India," "who made full enquiries before dispatching that telegram."

SHEER BALDERDASH.

This is sheer balderdash. There was no good authority and there were no weighty reasons. And as it or not, it was the "Substance for the "careful enquiries," if they were made at all, the "Free Press" should have a strong complaint against its London Editor, seeing that his "careful enquiries" merely led to making the Agency which employs him appear ridiculous.

There is no point, however, in going back to all this, as the "Journal" in its frenzy of fury against myself does. Everybody knows now that the "Chronicle's" forecast of April 27th accurately described the plans decided upon by the Cabinet. In the second forecast which was published on May 7th, there was no shifting of ground as the "Journal" dishonestly asserts. "The Chronicle" did not shift the date of the introduction and the enactment of the Provincial Autonomy. It merely suggested the possibility of its introduction taking place in the Autumn instead of in June, and made it clear that it was intended the Bill should become law by the end of the year.

I do not understand why the "Free Press" wants now to defend a contradiction which has turned out to be hopelessly mistaken.

A SMALL GRIEVANCE.

I make the "Journal" a present of one point in regard to which it has a small grievance. In discussing its mischievous article: "A Settlement Must Come," a printer's error, which escaped notice, made me say that it had suggested that "the Government and the Congress had reached a settlement." The last word was a misprint for "stalemate." But the whole context of the article and what immediately followed makes clear, that the point at which I was driving was that the "Free Press Journal" was suggesting that Mahatma Gandhi should sit down to discuss with the Government a "settlement" on the basis of

(1) the suspension of repressive regime;

(2) release of political prisoners and

(3) the introduction of some definite constitutional changes.

And I repeat that anyone who read that article, or reads it again, as the "Journal" curiously invites its readers to do, can only derive the impression that the "Free Press Journal" was suggesting negotiations on the vague and inadequate undertaking that "some definite constitutional changes" would be introduced.

STRAIGHT FOR THE GOAL.

This gives the clue to the direction in which the "Free Press Journal" has been tending and the position to which one must assume, it is anxious to lead its readers. I am quite indifferent, as I have said, to the personal attacks on and abuse of myself. They have nothing to do with the issue. The whole point is this.

The goal of Indian Nationalism is the full political and economic freedom of the country. We want to pursue a straight course for that goal. The minimum which can be safely accepted in negotiations for a settlement, whoever may take part in them, is summed up in Mahatma Gandhi's trite phrase, the "Substance of Independence." Whatever we may think of the Delhi Pact, whether it was wise to enter into it or not, it was the "Substance of Independence" for which Mahatma Gandhi went to London to negotiate.

THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE.

The "Substance of Independence" is now, more than ever, the goal to be achieved not as a distant ideal, but as the immediate objective and all attempts, open or disguised, to deflect the country from the determination to keep that immediate objective before it have to be carefully guarded against and watched for with the keenest scrutiny.

A bold attempt is about to be made to lure India into the acceptance of a paltry measure of constitutional reform with a promise of larger reforms, but not Swaraj or anything like it, in the near future. The Tories are not altogether stupid and they are banking on what has happened in the past in India.

PREPARING THE STAGE.

The stage is being carefully prepared for a great denouement, a transformation scene, in which the end of repression, the release of political prisoners and other friendly "gestures" will be paraded to herald the entrance of the good fairy of Provincial Autonomy, dressed in tinsel with a golden train labelled "Federal Constitution" which, it is hoped, will dazzle the country into the acceptance of another decade or more of Imperial domination in order that India's gold may be made to flow, as and when required, for Britain's needs.

I do not know and do not bother to enquire who is in the game. They will all come into the limelight for the grand finale. But I shall continue to perform my duty as a watchful journalist of promptly drawing attention to and exposing every attempt to drug the mind of the public in advance with the idea that a great "settlement" is coming to bring peace and contentment to the land.

"DEFEATIST" PROPAGANDA.

If the "Free Press Journal" wants to be free from the suspicion that it is one of those in the "game," it should refrain from "defeatist" propaganda of the kind in which it has lately engaged. Nobody is going to believe that a journal, which suggests that a settlement can be made on the vague undertaking of "the introduction of some definite constitutional changes" and sets out to administer dollops of dope to its readers about the "idealists and wholly selfless high-minded public men" who, it alleges, dominate the British Cabinet, and invite them to put their faith in the "high traditions of British statesmanship" is on the honest Nationalist track.

And that's all there is to it.

War On Loafing Fraternity

POLICE ROUND UP MAVALI GANGS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Bombay police are carrying on a regular aampaign against a certain class of people who swarm in and about Crawford Market and are a source of nuisance alike to the merchants and the public.

These persons, have no fixed place of residence, no profession and practically no means of substinence. Their activities have been growing enormously, but the police and the municipality did not move in the matter till lately.

The Palton Road police and the Commissioner's office were flooded with reports from all sorts of persons, who complained of the nuisance caused by these unemployed people, who cause much annoyance to those who go to Crawford Market for purchases.

Some of these loafers are said to be disreputable hooligans who, under the guise of beggars, hang round prosperous customers for alms, but only to wait for a chance to pick their pockets. Some of them are master pick-pockets, and, like Autolycus, pick up even inconsiderable trifles.

DANGEROUS ELEMENT

There is a more dangerous element among the lot, whose creed is violence. They threaten merchants and fruitsellers, and extort money from them. They are a terror to the traders of the market.

The police, on receipt of a large number of complaints, got to work, and are now keeping a close watch. They are rounding up persons whom they suspect to be dangerous characters, and are prosecuting them before magistrates. Quite a lot of the members of the "loafing paternity" have been taken into custody. Most of them are Mahomedans.

Four persons were arrested some days back on a warrant issued by the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court.

SURETIES

Three of them were placed today before the same magistrate. They were tried one after another, and ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 75 to be of good behaviour for twelve months, with one surety. In case surety cannot be furnished, they will have to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The charge against the accused in each case was that he, during the last six months, being a reputed thief, was habitually committing extortion and was so dangerous as to render his being at large, without security, hazardous to the community.

The first accused was Gulam Hussain Ibrahim.

EXTORTION.

The secretary of the Fruit Merchants' Association, giving evidence stated that his Association had sent complaints regarding the nuisance caused by "loafers" at Crawford Market to the police and to the municipality. They were harassing customers, extorting money from the merchants, and stealing parcels. None of them had any employment and would loiter about the markets at all times of the day.

Similar evidence was then led in the two other cases, and the accused were directed to execute a bond for Rs. 75 each with one surety for one year.

SUNLIGHT GLEAM THROUGH OVERCAST EMPIRE SKY

British Big Business Welcomes Tariffs

LONDON, May 12.

Opposition to any further talk of artifical restriction of rubber production as likely to retard the recovery of the industry, was expressed by Sir Eric Geddes, presiding over a general meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Company in London.

Sir Eric welcomed the decision of the various Governments concerned and expected that now that it had reached that position the industry would gradually become healthier. At the same time he uttered a warning that the present scale of national expenditure and taxation were placing an intolerable burden on the industry, and declared that the sponge had been squeezed dry.

Sir Eric Geddes referred to the difficulties in conducting international trade which he declared threatened to paralyse commerce between nations. However, he saw a rift in the clouds in the changed fiscal policy of Britain.

"The whole sky is not overcast. There is the gleam of sunlight coming through. I think it is shining on the Empire on which the sun never sets," he concluded.—Reuter.

18TH "DICTATOR" OF GUJERAT C. C. ARRESTED

"Sholapur Day" Procession Sequel

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

Seven men and five women including the Principal, Municipal Girls' School, and 18th "Dictator" of the Gujrat Congress Committee were arrested this morning for taking out a procession in observance of the "Sholapur Day."

It will be remembered that the Principal, Municipal Girls' School was recently arrested and sentenced for picketing foreign cloth shops armed with a kirpan.—A.P.

"BANERJEE WORKING IN CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL CONGRESS"

"Absolutel Fallacious Deductions Of Chakravarty"

FURTHER DEFENCE ARGUMENT IN MEERUT CASE

(BY MAIL.)

MEERUT, May 10.

Mr. Sinha, continuing defence argument in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, on behalf of Mr. Banerjee, emphasised the point that the activities of Mr. Kali Das or of the Bengal Jute Workers' Association did not concern them because neither of them was on trial.

The assessors and the court were to see how far Mr. Banerjee's association with Mr. Kali Das or B. J. W. A. gave the basis for drawing an inference against him. Though Mr. Banerjee kept himself practically aloof from the B. J. W. A. since the middle of 1927 the relations between the Workers' and Peasants' Party especially towards the end of 1928 were none too cordial as Mr. Kali Das himself admitted that he was disillusioned about the W. P. P.

A FORMAL AFFAIR.

Affiliation had not given them anything and on the other hand Mr. Banerjee was very much annoyed because of it. In December 1928 Mr. Banerjee was convicted to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Lillooah strike. To show respect to Mr. Banerjee, he was made President at the time of the election of office-bearers on 3rd January 1929. This was meant to be a formal affair, but at the same time it indicated a reversal of policy of B. J. W. A. This view was further corroborated by the facts that prominent W. P. P. members such as Messrs. Muzaffar Ahmed and Spratt strongly objected to the election of Banerjee and two other Congressmen to high official position in that Union.

Mr. Banerjee, however, did not function as president at all, Mr. Banerjee's last advice and request to Mr. Kali Das, before going to jail, was to work in co-operation with the Congress Labour Board. This showed Mr. Banerjee was all throughout for working in co-operation with the Indian National Congress."

"FALLACIOUS DEDUCTIONS."

Mr. Sinha then dealt with the statement of Mr. Gopen Chakravarty, and said that even if it be taken as a confession it could be only evidence against Mr. Chakravarty and not against Mr. Banerjee or anybody else. On the facts and merits of Mr. Chakravarty's statement Mr. Sinha pointed out unmistakably that his data were obviously wrong and consequently his deductions absolutely fallacious.

Mr. Sinha next dealt with the activities of Mr. Banerjee in the E. I. R. Union. His intimate association with E. I. R. Union, especially his association in the Lillooah strike, was not denied. Mr. Banerjee's own statement made it clear how he came to Lillooah. This statement was fully corroborated by Mr. K. C. Mitra, the chief organiser of the E. I. Railway Union.

Mr. Sinha had not finished his arguments when the court rose for lunch.—A.P.

Monsoon Plays Tricks With Prophets

WEATHER CHART DOES NOT INDICATE EARLY ADVENT

BOMBAY, Friday.

Has the monsoon broken in Ceylon and the Malabar Coast? Dr. S. K. Bannerji, Director of the Colaba Observatory, says, "No" and states that he has not observed any such indications in his chart.

In an exclusive interview given to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," he discussed the present state of the south-west monsoon, and, after stressing the fact that the monsoon generally breaks in Bombay only in the first week of June, stated:

During the last few days the weather has become monsoonish in the neighbourhood of Ceylon, Colombo recording two inches of rain on May 9, five inches on May 10 and seven inches on May 11.

Many residents of Bombay have been consequently talking of an early advance of the monsoon. The present weather charts, however, do not support such a view.

The monsoonish weather in the neighbourhood of Ceylon appears to be due to a temporary advance of disturbed weather from the South-east Arabian Sea. All that we can expect from such a temporary advance of disturbed weather is an extension of thunderstorm rain in the Peninsula and no real burst of the monsoon.

WEATHER FACTORS.

The weather factors indicate that the present disturbed condition in the neighbourhood of Ceylon will disappear very soon; in fact, it is already showing signs of weakening, for Colombo has recorded during the last 24 hours only eight cents of rain. Such temporary advances of disturbed weather from the South-east Arabian Sea and the consequential extension of thunderstorms in the Peninsula occur almost in all the years before the actual burst of the monsoon.

Before the advance of the real monsoon can occur, the isobars, or the lines of equal barometric pressure over India, have to assume certain definite shape and spacing. The isobars over India are now passing through the transition stage and have not yet assumed the form which would favour the advance of the monsoon. The present weather charts therefore do not give any indication of an early advance of the monsoon.

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

If we analyse the history of the last 100 years we find that in four years only had the monsoon burst in Bombay in the latter part of May. In 1848, the monsoon began in Bombay on May 26, in 1879 on May 21; in 1918 on May 25 and in 1925 on May 28.

Although in 1903, the monsoon did not actually burst in May, the passage of a storm off the Konkan coast between May 20 and May 25 caused about eight inches of rainfall at Bombay during the period. The earliest date on record of the burst of monsoon is therefore May 21. The normal date of appearance of the monsoon at Bombay is between June 5 and 15.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

In Northern India and particularly in Bengal, numerous thunderstorms have occurred during the last few days, some of them being of tornadic violence. This was due to a clash between the inland dry air and the humid winds from the Bay of Bengal drawn in across the Gangetic Plain by a depression which developed over the Central Provinces.

As a consequence of the temporary advance of disturbed weather from the Southeast Arabian Sea, most places in the Peninsula have also been recording thunderstorms but the weather at Bombay has been remarkably normal. From the beginning of May to this date, the maximum temperature has been about 92 degrees and the minimum 79 degrees, both within one degree of the normal.

CARMONA CLUB SENSATION

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY ARRESTED

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH

BOMBAY, Friday.

M.R. Carvalho, president of the Grand Club of Carmona, at Princess Street and E. Gonsalves, a clerk employed in the above Club were arrested last night, on a charge of criminal breach in respect of about Rs. 3,439, belonging to the Club.

The accused were placed this morning before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded to police custody.

Sub-Inspector De Sa, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the first accused was the President of the Grand Club of Carmona, while the second accused was a clerk. In 1928 two bank accounts were opened on behalf of the Club, in the names of the two accused. One of the auditors of the Club, while inspecting the accounts of the Club grew suspicious that there was no entry regarding interest. He then went to the bank, and found out that there was only a balance of Rs. 426 in the Bank instead of Rs. 3,865.

A complaint was then lodged with the police and the accused were arrested.

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ACTIVE SELLING IN NEW YORK ON GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURE PROPOSAL

Increasing Curtailment In Southern Mills

BEARISH CONSUMPTION FIGURE

American cotton prices in Liverpool advanced on Thursday owing to reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England, but a portion of the improvement was lost on expectations of bearish cotton consumption figures.

New York cotton market was easy on local selling, influenced by the U. S. A. Government's expenditure proposal to stimulate employment. Increasing curtailment amongst Southern mills is reported. There is utter absence of new speculative buying and the recent extensive liquidation was largely absorbed by trade accounts.

The markets are oversold and the technical situation has greatly improved. Statistical outlook still continues bearish and with no improvement in consumption, prices are likely to decline further, particularly when the new American crop is progressing favourably.

ADVANCED PLANTS READY TO BLOOM

Bombay, May 13.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on small consumption and weakness of WallstreGet.

The U. S. census consumption report of cotton for the month of April is not issued as yet but the private estimates which are not received here were construed bearish. There is no demand for cloth and Southern mills are forced to curtail production. The new proposal to stimulate employment in the United States had a depressing effect on cotton princes and local operators sold freely.

Prices on he New York cotton exchange opened 3 points higher on parity with Liverpcol quotations and a further improvement of one point, marked the highest level of the day. At this level there was persistent selling which resulted in a decline of 11 points from the highest level reached soon after the opening of the session. Towards the close the market remained quiet but steady and closed at a net decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 5.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 5.67c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points and the trade interests were awaiting definite constructive news. A further rise of 6 points was added to the opening improvement on reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England and on good Egyptian and Alexandria market. The last hour was bearish, as the consumption figures were disappointing. New York turned the market which damped optimism. The market closed quiet at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 4.61d.

East Indian cotton futures closed 2 points higher with July 4.77 and October 4.74.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 5 points. Sakel spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 6-20 while Uppers spot prices gained 14 points at 5.40d.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on improved buying. Sakels. futures closed at a rise of 45 to 29 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 30 to 32 points.

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report states that in the far Western portion of the belt planting has made mostly good to excellent progress with the crop largely seeded as far North as the Central Arkanas. In Texas the growth has made fair to good advance with some fair stands in the Northern part of the State. The more advanced plants in the extreme South are ready to bloom.

ACREAGE PRODUCTION 10 P.C.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s report shows the following extract from their Liverpool friends' report dated 27th April:

"Crop preparations are going now ahead rapidly, and the general opinion favours a 10 per cent reduction in acreage. Weather conditions are mainly favourable although temperatures are too low for the best results, where cotton has already been put into the ground. The immediate future depends entirely upon the weather, as no doubt bad weather would discourage full planting, owing to the low prices ruling.

"The sales of fertilisers are said to be only 60 per cent. of the 1931 sales, and it must be remembered that the total sales during 1931 were only 73 per cent. of those of the year 1930.

The progress of the present crop will be more than ever dependent upon natural conditions. Last year, owing to perfect growing conditions, and in spite of the reduction in the use of fertilisers, a yield of 200lb. to the acre resulted, but it is hardly to be expected that with still less fertilisers being used, and the soil already depleted of its fertility, that another large crop can be raised, and therefore daily reports on the weather must be watched with a keen interest. Rains during the month of May would be detrimental, as in our opinion the plants will be poor, and unable to withstand even normal deterioration.

Although many operators continue to hold "bearish" views, based upon the statistical position, we consider it imprudent to be "short" at present prices, for in spite of the large prospective carryover unfavourable crops news movement in markets devoid of contracts.

We are now awaiting the farm Board's statement, and should this have the effect of depressing prices, we would then advise purchases."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, increasing curtailment amongst Southern Mills.

New York: Cotton small local Southern selling. Weakness stocks.

New York: Cotton opened steady in sympathy with favourable Liverpool cables. Continent, Spot Houses and Trade buying. Declined during the afternoon on active local selling. Dull and tending down at near the close. Cotton goods market more active. Yarn market steadier.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

10-43 a.m.: Near positions were steady on expectation of reduction in the Bank Rate.

3-41 p.m.: New York market based on Government's expenditure proposal to stimulate employment.

Mr. C. B. Joshi of Messrs. Anderson Clayton and Co. of Bombay has sent the following cable received from New York for publication:—

"Market dull and narrow. Considerable liquidation which largely absorbed by trade accounts. New speculative operations are small. Demand for spots narrow. Offerings light. Basis firm. Cotton goods trade slow. New crop progressing favourably.

New York Highest 5-70 plus .03
Lowest 5.60 —.07.

New York October Highest 5.66
(10-4 a.m.)
Lowest 5-85 (1-27 a.m.)

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—July 286; Oct. 271; Jan. 261.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 15¼ at exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May (expected)—New York May (closing)—Rs. 3¼ at 3.68-1/8 Cross rate.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 12.

May	5.54—.04
July	5.62—.03
October	5.86—.06
December	6.01—.06
January 1933	6.09—.05
March	6.25—.04
Middling Spot	5.76—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 12.

May	5.55—.03
July	5.62—.06
Middling Spot	5.67—.06

NEW YORK.
New York, May 12.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	5.66
October	5.91
January	6.13
New York Noon Call.	
July	5.63
October	5.87
January	6.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 12.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
May 1932	4.30	4.31 + .02
June 1932		4.27 + .02
July 1932	4.26	4.26 + .02
August 1932		4.23 + .02
September 1932		4.29 + .02
October 1932	4.30	4.31 + .03
November 1932		4.32 + .03
December 1932		4.35 + .02
January 1933	4.37	4.37 + .02
February 1933		4.40 + .02
March	4.42	4.44 + .03
April 1933		4.46 + .03
May 1933		4.48 + .02
July		4.53 + .02
Middling Spot		4.61 + .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 12.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May	5.90
July	5.99
October	6.25
November	6.27
December	6.38
January, 1933	6.38
March	6.44
F. G. F. Spot	6.20

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Schedule of Bureau Reports

For the guidance of our readers we give the dates on which the various American Cotton Crop Reports are due for publication during this season 1932-33:—

20th May.—Revision of 1931, acreage and Yield.

8th July.—Acreage in cultivation July 1st.

8th August.—Condition and Production.

8th September.—Condition, Production and estimate of acreage abandoned since 1st July.

8th October.—Condition and Production.

9th November.—Production.

8th December.—Final estimate of Production and estimate of creage abandoned since 1st July.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 13.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt Fine	165
Nagpur Savner Fine	165
Yeotmal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	160
Ellichpur Fine	157
Amraoti Fine	155
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155
Mulkapur Fine	152
Khandesh Fine	152
Muthia F.G.	150
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	152
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	152
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	155
Broach F.G.	175
Punjab-American	185
Punjab-American mix	170
Cambodia	230
Miraj-Sangli	185
Compta Good	230
Jinja	245
Busoga	255
Kampala	255

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 12.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.12
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.24
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.36
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.04
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.19
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
BENGAL:	
Good	3.55
Fully Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
Superfine	3.85

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 12.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	17-3/8
Forward	17-1/2

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HORSE BREEDING IN INDIA

LACK OF SYMPATHY FROM TURF CLUBS

(BY DR. R. R. THAKAR.)

In practically every country in the world where it exists on an organised basis, racing serves an important national purpose, apart altogether from the provision of sport and recreation for the public—namely, to assist the national horse-breeding industry. The value of this industry cannot be disputed. It is equally indisputable that the assistance of racing is essential for the successful breeding of high-class saddle horses. Racing provides the breeder with his most lucrative market; it supplies the indispensable tests for colts and fillies intended for the stud; it creates and stimulates a spirit of enterprise and emulation among breeders that must tend towards improving the stock produced. Finally, it affords the public an opportunity of seeing the produce of their country perform and thereby induces an interest in an important national industry which would otherwise be difficult to arouse.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

India at one time was the greatest horse-producing country in the world. She possessed many excellent breeds second to none in stamina, and there was the same anxiety as has distinguished the Arab breeders to keep the breeds pure. As late as 1875 India produced virtually all her requirements in horses both for the Army and for private purposes. In those days the majority of the horses racing in India were bred in the country. But the importation of horses bred from the English thoroughbred had begun to increase, and in 1877 the agitation of Arab importers led to the now total prohibition of the competition of the Indian horse against the Arab. The Indian horse thus fell between two stools. It was not fast or big enough to compete against the English or Australian thorough-bred which had been developed by racing, and it was not allowed to compete against the slower Arab. From that time the deterioration of the Indian horse-breeding industry set in. In 1903 expensive measures were taken by Government to revive the industry, but the efforts made have been hampered by the lack of full-co-operation on the part of the racing authorities and consequently of the essential assistance that only racing can give.

In countries other than England and throughout the British Dominions other than India, the custom is to give some of the most valuable races for home-bred horses. In the case of England the limitation has been unnecessary, as the English thorough-bred can more than hold its own against imported horses.

In South Africa before the British occupation there were very few horses. But when racing began and was confined to horses bred in the country, the horse-breeding industry immediately developed. So rapid were the strides it made that South Africa was able to send 5,000 horses to India during the Mutiny. When, however, racing there was thrown open to imported horses the industry began to languish, just as it did in India after 1877.

IMPORTATION FOR RACING.

In India all the most valuable race are for imported horses. Out of about Rs. 44 lakhs given annually in stakes only about Rs. 1½ lakhs are given for horses bred in the country, although the funds for the stakes are derived from the Indian public. In addition to this denial of sufficient races of sufficient value to the Indian-bred, the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and the Madras Race Club import horses and resell them, yet they refuse to assit the marketting of Indian horses in the same way. Nor can these imported horses be regarded as an asset to the horse-breeding industry in India. The latest issue of the W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar shows 77 horses in Class I, each of which might be of real value for breeding purposes. But of the 73 whose description is available 59 are geldings, nine are entires, and five are mares. In others words, eighty per cent. of the best race-horses in Western India are useless for breeding.

The inadequacy of the stakes given for Indian horses has been pointed out. It is further emphasised when the figures per horse racing are considered. There were racing in India in 1930-31, 814 English and Australian horses, 561 Arabs, and 187 Indian-breeds. The proportion of stakes offered were Rs. 2 871 per imported horse and Rs. 1,027 per Indian horse; whereas the cost of training and racing of either kind of horse is approximately the same. It is the deficient ratio in the case of Indian horses which discourages racing owners from buying Indian horses.

NEGLECT OF COUNTRY-BREDS.

The attitude of the two principal race clubs in India towards the Indian bred, as revealed by their respective race programmes, is worth consideration. In Calcutta not a single race is provided for Indian-breds. The races there are exclusively framed for English and Australian horses. The large majority of these animals are geldings and they win the large majority of the races. At Bombay and Poona races are provided for Indian horses, but even this encouragement is very small compared with what is needed. Much more valuable races are given for Arabs than for Indian-bred horses, although the Arab is admittedly an inferior horse—so much so that it is segregated in separate classes and protected from competition. Even Arabs bred in India are not allowed to compete against the imported Arab. If the reason for giving more valuable races for English and Australian horses than for Indian horses is that the former are the better race horses, then for this reason, if no other, more valuable races should be given for Indian horses than for Arabs.

Again, the Western India Turf Club reduced the value of the two principal races for Indian-bred horses from a combined value of Rs. 30,000 and a cup value £100 to Rs. 20,500, although the Club continued to hold races of immense value for imported horses, including one, the Eclipse Stakes, of the value of Rs. 1,03,000. The reason given for the reduction was that the fields were insufficiently large. Yet in 1926-27, the year before the redduction was made, the fields for the two races for Indian horses were sixteen and thirteen respectively compared with a field of eleven for the Eclipse Stakes. During the five years to 1930-31 the number of runners in the race substituted for the Poona country-bred Derby was 56 against 53 for the Eclipse Stakes; yet the value of the races for Indian horses was further reduced, while the value of the Eclipse Stakes remained the same until this year when finances of the Club compelled a reduction In spite of this reduction the Eclipse Stakes remains by far the most valuable race in India. Incidentally, when the race was framed it was announced by the Turf Club that their purpose was to attract better entires and mares to India in order to assist Indian horse-breeding. But in the past nine years the race has been won seven times by geldings.

In every direction the importation of horses is encouraged at the expense of the Indian breeder. Seven classes are provided for them; yet the efforts to get a second class for Indian horses have met with refusal. With only one class the scale of weights must tend to reduce the number of horses racing. At a recent race meeting out of 18 horses entered for a race two were allotted weight above ten stone, two more between eight and ten stone and as many as thirteen were given under 7.7. The natural result was that most of the bottom weights had to be scratched as it was impossible to get jockeys to ride the weights.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS.

As has already been said, expensive measures have been adopted by the Government to resuscitate the horse-breeding industry in this country, even to the extent of devoting land to the value of Rs. 14 crores for the purpose. Breeders, too, have set themselves to produce high-class horses. They find, however, the market swamped with imported horses, with the result that they cannot market the race-horses they breed to a larger extent than 50 horses each year. A vicious circle exists, and it has to be broken if the breeding industry is to be saved from collapse. At present the Turf Clubs will not give more races or more valuable stakes for Indian horses until there are more of them racing; racing owners will not buy Indian horses until more and better races are provided for them.

During the last nine years the National Horse Breeding Society has made repeated appeals to the Turf Club with little tangible result. If the representations of owners and breeders are to continue to go unheeded, it looks as though legislation will have to be regarded as the last resort. It would be simple enough, for instance, to enact the licensing of all race courses and the imposition of a tax on horses imported for racing or other private purposes. It could then be made a condition that one race on each day of every meeting should be provided for Indian horses, and that the stakes for that race should not be less than the average value of the other races on the same day.

A SUGGESTION.

At the present time the Government is in urgent need of money, and a tax (e.g. 30 per cent. ad valorem) on horses imported for private purposes would bring in an appreciable sum. Figures relating to the import of horses for private purposes for the quinquennium to 31st March, 1929, are as follows:—

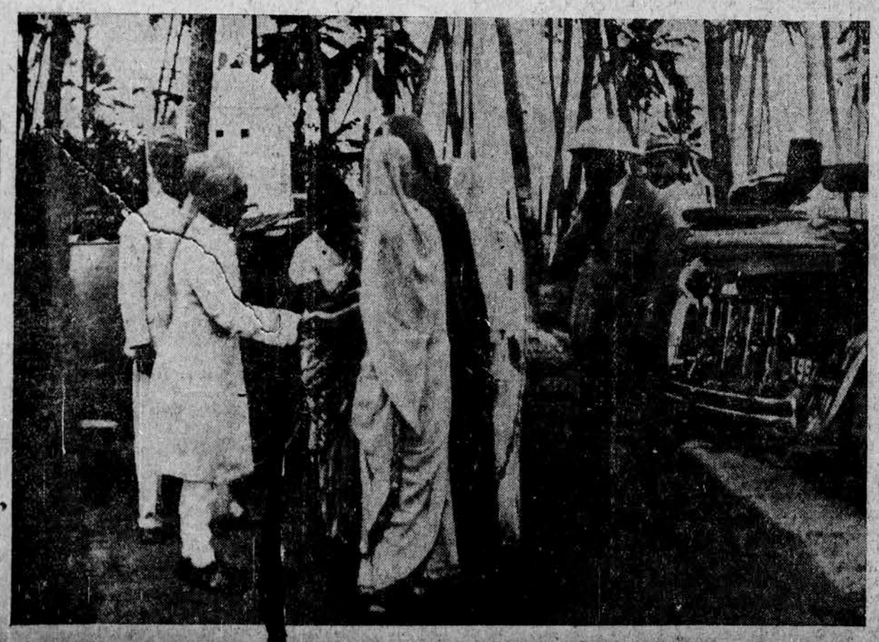
Year	Number of horses imported	Declared Value Rs.
1924-25	2516	28,19,554
1925-26	3276	31,67,368
1926-27	5571	39,05,702
1927-28	4001	36,37,260
1928-29	4227	33,37,440

PROHIBIT RE-EXPORT.

In addition the re-export of horses after racing in India should be prohibited. Horses are brought to India for a season or two and the best of the entires and mares after winning some of the most valuable races are re-exported for breeding purposes in other countries. In this manner the racing provided in India acts as a direct subsidy to horse-breeding in other countries, but does not benefit the industry in India.

The chief reason for the lack of sympathy on the part of the Turf Clubs towards the national industry of horse-breeding is that the Clubs include very few Indians, and the salaried officials of the Clubs, except in two or three instances, are men who have had limited opportunities of gaining Indian sympathies. Moreover, the principal racing centres where the Clubs are situated are remote from the horse-breeding areas, and public opinion in those centres has not been kept informed of the disadvantages of the national industry of horse-breeding has been suffering. Public opinion in Bombay and other centres has asserted itself in respect of the Indian cloth manufacturing industry. The same support is now required for the less powerful horse-breeding industry, conducted as it is by a number of farmers who lack cohesion and an effective voice for the improvement of their industry. The Government is only concerned with the breeding of horses for the Army and therefore takes no action.

A group photograph taken at Mr. N. M. Dumasia's party to the Maharajah of Travancore and his mother at Juhu, on Wednesday evening. The Maharajah and his mother are in the middle and Mr. Dumasia on the left.



The Maharajah of Travancore accompanied by his mother, arriving for the party given in his honour at the Palm Beach Hotel, Juhu. He is being received on his arrival.

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INDUSTRY'S REPORT

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See Newspapers:—FOR CABLED ACCEPTANCES WEIGHTS AND RESULTS

The "HANDICAP" in its increased size and new form will appear on the 16th July, 1932, and will contain Home and Indian Racing, Football, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Billiards, Boxing, Swimming, etc., and special Sporting Articles and Notes. Sample copy free.

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MAKERS OF WAR MUNITIONS

CAN THEY HELP IN DISARMAMENT?

(BY F. M. De Mello)

The activities of armament firms are not at present subject to any control or regulation. In war time they fall into line with the national arsenal and every fraction of initiative and enterprise is devoted to ensure the success of the "national cause." Yet in time of peace the purely commercial motive prevails. The distribution of their product is world-wide: thousands of Germans must have been killed in the last war by guns originating from Krupps and thousands of Englishmen by those from Vickers. There is universal demand for their goods which, however, varies in proportion to the instability of the political situation and the proximity, real or imaginery, of war. It is not downright wickedness on the part of the armament firms, but only the ordinary, everyday incentive of profit that impels them to adopt highly sensational tactics to push their wares. The bribery of officers and politicians, intensive lobbying (the employment of the notorious Mr. Shearer as "observir" at the Coolidge conference by certain American shipbuilding firms can be cited as an example) press campaigns and in general the promotion of war-scares—these are some of the methods of securing orders which the Industry is compelled to practise on a large scale.

IMPORTANT LEAGUE.

The important factor in the situation is really the existence of an open world market in which armament can be freely sold. After this factor and you alter the situation fundamentally. The Industry, however, is powerful enough to prevent changes detrimental to its prosperity. The League of Nations has so far been impotent in coping with the difficulty. The Temporary Mixed Commission appointed in 1922 summarised the objections to the unchecked freedom of private manufacture and proposed measures calculated to give some control over and information regarding the traffic in arms, such as the prohibition of export and import without license.

The work was continued by a committee appointed by the Council which, however, raised the pertinent question whether the manufacture of armaments sy states should not also be subject to the same control and publicity. A convention signed in 1925 excludes certain zones from the traffic in arms; these however, happen to be the colonial possessions or spheres of influence of the chief governments. No state has attempted anything more than a system of licenses to its armament producers and even this regulation is designed to guide the flow of war material to possible allies Paragraph 5 of article 8 of the Convenant require advice from the Council on the private manufacture and sale of arms, but beyond the publication of statistics nothing of any importance has been done.

IF THE CONFERENCE SUCCEEDS

Should the Disarmament Conference succeed in limiting armaments and providing for their gradual reduction the armament industry will be faced with a crisis of the first magnitude. At a time of general trade depression armament firms experience a decline in the demand for their peace-use products; it is then that they have been known to foment war-scares in order to secure contracts and keep their plant employed.

If as the result of a successful Disarmament Conference they should be threatened by an additional decline in the demand for war material their position will undoubtedly be in jeopardy. Their survival will depend either on the breakdown of the Disarmament Treaty or on the understanding that the maximum limits fixed therein are to be secretly exceeded. The consequence on international confidence of a worthless Treaty and of overproduction in armaments which is likely to follow cannot be viewed with equanimity.

ALTERNATIVES

Let us suppose that the armament industry decides to reorganise itself to meet the new situation created by the limitation of national armament to a definite maximum. It will have to choose one of th
Either use the existing plant for peace purposes or export the surplus production or receive a state subsidy. On the first General Sir Herbert Lawrence, Chairman of Vickers Ltd., has spoken: "We cannot turn guns into ploughshares without scropping practically the whole of the plant required for the production of guns, and substituting for the workers accustomed to gun production other men trained from youth in the manufacture of ploughshares."

The export of surplus oroduction is not a workable idea because not only each country but the world as a whole will have a known maximum of armament consumption. Finally the receipt of subsidies from the national exchequer converts the private firm practically into a state arsenal. If private activity is not to nullify an agreed allocation of arms the best course appears to be to abolish the armament firm and compensate the interests of capital and labour concerned.

COMPLICATIONS.

But the existence of the non-producing country introduces a complication. At present armament firms persuade such a country to purchase a new killing device by selling it first to its neighbours. The benefits of technical invention are generalised, not however to the advantage of the country supplied but to that of the firm supplying it. If armament manufacture becomes a state monopoly the governments of such countries will have either to start their own industries or to buy from foreign governments. Nothing could tend to enslave more completely the small state to the Great Power than the hard necessity of making purchases of war material from its arsenal. The founding of its own armament industry is not an economic proposition. The non-producing country will therefore have to disarm completely or be subject to diplomatic dictation from the producing countries.

THE REMEDY.

The solution lies in the internationalisation of the armament firms of the world. Already the Industry includes international companies such as Nobel (associated with Imperial Chemicals Ltd., in Great Britain) and an interlocking of capital as in the French Schneider-Creusot firm and the Skoda Company of Czechoslovakia. The combine of the future will retain its private characte: but there will be central control and decision regarding the production and distribution of war material. It may have factories anywhere but it will be concerned only with supplying the deficiency between quota and production in each country. It will work hand in hand with a Central Disarmamen: Organisation set up by the League. This appears to be a good and perhaps the only method of engaging the loyalty of the armament industry to the cause of Disarmament.

SMALL CONCERN GROWS TO HUGE FACTORY

Growth Of Alembic Chemical Works

The Alembic Chemical Works, Company Ltd., one of the oldest commercial institutions of Baroda has been developed by the optimism and resourcefulness of its founders. Beginning in the early reign of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar as a small concern for the manufacture of basic spirit, the factory now produces on a large scale alcoholic preparations, pharmaceutical chemials of British Pharmacopoeia standards, perfumery, toilet requisites, rectified spirit and essential oils from indegenous raw materials.

The present joint-stock Company, under the name of the Alembic Chemical Works Company, was formed in 1907. The present success of the works is in great measure due to the enterprise of Mr. B. D. Amin, the Company's Managing Agent.

While the Pharmaceutical side of the works is being increasingly developed, the distillation and preparation of Rectified Spirit remains the most important part of the Company's business. The Spirit manufactured is 63 O. P., and care is being taken that it is free from fuel oil and other aldehydic contents, and that it is neutral and odourless.

Another department of the works consists of the fermentation and chemical laboratories. The former has been equipped for the culture of pure yeast, samples of which were obtained originally from the Pasture Institute, Paris.

The gaseous carbonic acid Gas, resulting from the fermentation process, is dried and purified before being compressed, liquified and filled in cylinders for use in mineral and soda water factories.

MODERN APPLIANCES.

Stills of various types have been aided to the works, and in the pharmaceutical branch of the Company, ointment mortars, emulsifiers, ball mills for pulverising, tablet machines, extraction batteries, disintegrators, juice presses and filters, steam boiling pans, vacuum drying chambers, and other apparatus worked by power have been installed, so that the Company can claim to be equipped with the modern appliances of every description.

The Distillation of Alcohol, the analysis of the various products of the Pharmacy, and special in connection with the determination of the sugar in mahura flowers and molasses and conducted. Here are to be found a number of qualified technical assistants. They have for reference a well-equipped library, containing all the standard recognised technical works in English, French and German and the current Technical journals.

Pharmaceutical preparations manufactured in a department containing an emulsifier, tablet, sugar coating, polishing and suppository machines and a vacuum still and condencers for products likely to be decomposed if dried by ordinary heat in the open air. The products are untouched by hand at any stage of the processes, machinery has been provided for every purpose, from the moment the raw material is taken in until the finished product is bottled, sealed and packed. In the Pharmacy department there are also steam pans, a still for distilled water, filter press centrifugal and grinding machines, a hydro extractor, and a still of the latest pattern for the manufacture of essential oils. Flavoured liquids Alcholic Tinctures extracts and perfumed spirits are manufactured in what is called the bond laboratory, under the supervision of the Government staff in accordanee with the excise rules.

RESEARCH WORK.

Recognisation of the value of, and assistance derived from, research work is a feature of the works. This is, early influence of scientific minds on the organisation of the business and the tradition established durng its early stages.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, one of the members of the University Commission who visited the Alembic Chemical Works, observed that, "In these works the process of fermentation has been subjected to a thoroughly scientific investigation and the results of the knowledge thus acquired have been applied to the industries of the Factory. The process employed in distillation appears to be of the most recent type, while pharmaceutical department is also organised on a thoroughly scientific basis."

Major-General C. P. Lukas, M. D., F. R. C. S., Director-General of Indian Medical Service, observed when he visited the Alembic Works at Baroda: "It has given me the greatest pleasure to make the acquaintance of Prof. Gujjar, and to visit the Alembic Works, which are fitted with the most modern appliances of every kind."

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons interested in the development of indigenous pharmaceutical and allied industries to inspect the new laboratory which is completely fitted up with all necessary appliances for testing and standardising the preparations manufactured in the Alembic Factory, and to see the various departments in working order—from the handling of the raw material to the completion of the product ready for the market.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

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Liver Abscess Cured without Operation.

Bai JAIJI NOWROJI MANEKJI CHIKAGHADIALI (c|o Gulbai Gajdar, 1st Floor, Chaturbhuj Building, Princess St., Bombay), writes:—

My husband who was suffering from Liver-Abscess was kept at first under the treatment of our family Doctor for a month, at the end of which period it was found that there was absolutely no improvement in the condition of the patient, and the Doctor expressed the opinion that the disease could not be cured without operation.

Several leading Doctors were then consulted, who were all unanimous in pronouncing the case very serious and advised immediate operation. At this critical moment I came to know about the remarkable cures of hopeless cases effected by Dr. D.D.S. TANDON in the family of Mr. Edulji Manekji Modi, a remote relative of mine. I, therefore immediately sent for Dr. TANDON, under whose treatment the patient showed decided improvement within the short period of four days, and within a month the Abscess was completely cured, and the liver returned to its normal size. But to make myself doubly sure, I called my family Doctor again who, after examining the patient, assured me that the Abscess has been completely cured and that the Liver has been restored to its normal condition. It is my fervent prayer that Dr. TANDON may meet with similar success and get the same appreciation and reputation in other cases also, as in my case.

Signature.—Bai JAIJI NOWROJI MANEKJI CHIKAGADIALI.

N.B.—When the case was entrusted to me the patient's temperature was 105-F. accompanied with unconsciousness, vomiting, chill feeling and scantiness of urine, almost all symptoms of Septic poison. The patient's people were in a state of great alarm and were running about here and there expecting the patient's collapse every moment. At this stage a relative of the patient, a leading Solicitor by profession came to me and took me to the place and when I went there I found a lot of people assembled. This is only one of the numerous Surgical and complicated cases which I have cured without operation, in my 25 years' busy practice, and I shall be happy to satisfy all 'bona-fide' enquiries by furnishing them with indisputable evidence thereof. It is my earnest prayer to the members of the medical profession, in particular to investigate the truth of my claim regarding the possibility of curing such cases without operation, before recommending operation in any case. It will be a great pleasure to me to afford them all posssible facilities for their investigation. By doing this they will be conferring a boon on suffering humanity, thereby preventing premature death in many instances.

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MUSLIMS' APATHY TOWARDS EDUCATION

Lady Mahomed Yusuf's Regret

CONSOLIDATION AND EFFICIENCY URGED

The third session of the Conference of Lady Teachers of the Bombay Municipal and Aided Primary Urdu Schools was held lately at the Hall of H. H. the Agakhan Central School at Sandhurst Road under the presidentship of Lady Mahomed Yusuf.

Mrs. Tyabji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the teachers and visitors, laid stress on the need of further advance in education among Muslims, especially women. She said it was a pleasure to note that in four years, the number of pupils in Urdu Girls' Schools had increased from 2,500 to 4,000. Still considering the population of Muslims in the City, it did not offer much cause for gratification and further strenuous efforts were required to bring the Muslims into line with other communities. There was still a great want of trained teachers in the department though the R. C. Training Institute had contributed greatly to supply this deficiency; she hoped that in the near future, a second year class would also be added to it so as to furnish the full course of Training to Muslim lady teachers.

APATHY TOWARDS EDUCATION.

Lady Mahomed Yusuf remarked that the object of the Conference was to discuss the means and measures accelerating the rate of education among the Muslim girls in view of the fact that they still had much lee-way to make up. The Holy Prophet had ordered Muslims to seek learning even though they had to journey to China for it; but it was a pity that even in these days of enlightenment, some were found who considered that education was of no use to girls. The Municipality had made adequate arrangement for Primary Education in Bombay City, but Muslims did not avail themselves of it to a sufficient extent either from the point of view of number or duration. One of the objects of this Conference was to draw the attention of the Muslims to this deplorable fact.

Mrs. Fatma Begum, the Lady Superintendent said that much of the credit for the improvement mentioned by the last speaker was due to the headmistresses and their assistants; for without their whole-hearted co-operation, she could accomplish little Financial stringency had for the present put a limit on further expansion, but they could not rest on their cars. All their efforts in the immediate future should be directed towards improving the quality of instruction and raising the average attendance. They should aim at consolidation and thorough efficiency.

DONATIONS.

An exhibition of needlework, drawing and educational models prepared by the pupils and staff of the Urdu Girls' Schools was also held. The President in her concluding address, congratulated the teachers and pupils on fine work they had hown and announced a donation of Rs. 265/ to the Urdu Schools of which Rs. 125/ were for distributing sweets to children, Rs. 100/ for uniforms for Girl Guides and Rs. 40/ for Prizes to the teachers who had shown good work during the year. Miss Safia Ibrahim gave Rs. 51/ for distributing sweets to the children and Rs. 30/ for Prizes to lady teachers.

Further donations were received or promised.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions were passed by the Conference:—

1) This Conference requests the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to open a Class for the Second-Year Training Certicate at the R. C. Training Institute so as to comply with Government rules restricting the instruction of standards V and VI to second year mistresses only and also to erect a suitable school for housing over 1,000 scholars who are receiving education in Nagpada in contemptible buildings originally built as small tenements and now mostly in an unsatisfactory state of repair.
2) This Conference recommends that a few buses be provided for fetching pupils to central schools since the scholars of higher standards are commonly spread over a wide area and reside at great distances from their schools.
3) This Conference requests that mistresses be sent to other educational centres such as Aligarh and to places of historic interest. This will widen the outlook of persons on whom certain social customs have imposed heavy disabilities.
4) This Conference finally suggests that text books and other equipment be provided on a more liberal scale to scholars of Municipal Urdu Schools where the number of indigent pupils is particularly large.

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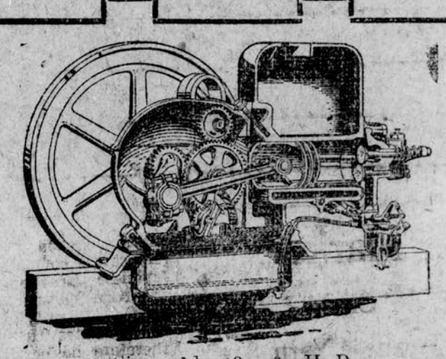

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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I. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years. Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
I. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay writes:—She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in 4 weeks.

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MADAN'S "ALI BABA"

At The Globe

Ranjit Movietone's extraordinary Talking and singing picture in Gujarati has been drawing huge crowds for the last 4 weeks at the Imperial Cinema.

Madan's "Ali Baba" and 40 Robbers the latest 100 per cent. Talking and singing picture, has been shown for the last 3 weeks and several had to go back for want of accommodation. During this week Muktar Begum's special songs are expected to be an attractive feature, at the Globe Talkies. The management of Globe Talkies will run "Alibaba" for the fourth week, with fresh song by Mukhtar Begum.

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LAST FOUR DAYS

Till 17th May

Daily from 4 to 9 P. M. Admission Free

OPERA HOUSE Come one, come all

FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

For An All Correct Or Nearest Solution

2nd Rs. 300, 3rd Rs. 200

AND

40 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a Competition which presents an easy opportunity for you to secure a handsome prize. As will be seen the most familiar of fruits, fruits that everyone has eaten and enjoyed, are here illustrated. All you have to do is to give the correct name for each fruit. To simplify this already simple competition, we give below the names of the fruits illustrated. Now set to work and pick up enough money to keep you supplied with fruit for a whole year.

Rules

Here is a complete list of the fruits illustrated:—

CUSTARD APPLE, JACK FRUIT, PEACH, APRICOT, APPLE, MANGO, PAPAYA, FIGS, DATES, GRAPES, POMEGRANATE, SWEET LIME, LOQUATS, LICHEES, PALM FRUIT, BANANAS, ORANGE, MARSH MELON, LEMON, BLACKBERRIES, WATER MELON, GUAVA, PINEAPPLE, GOOSEBERRIES.

2. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
3. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, *Bombay.*

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand them in at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 26th May, 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Familiar Fruits

COMPETITION COUPON

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ADDRESS .....

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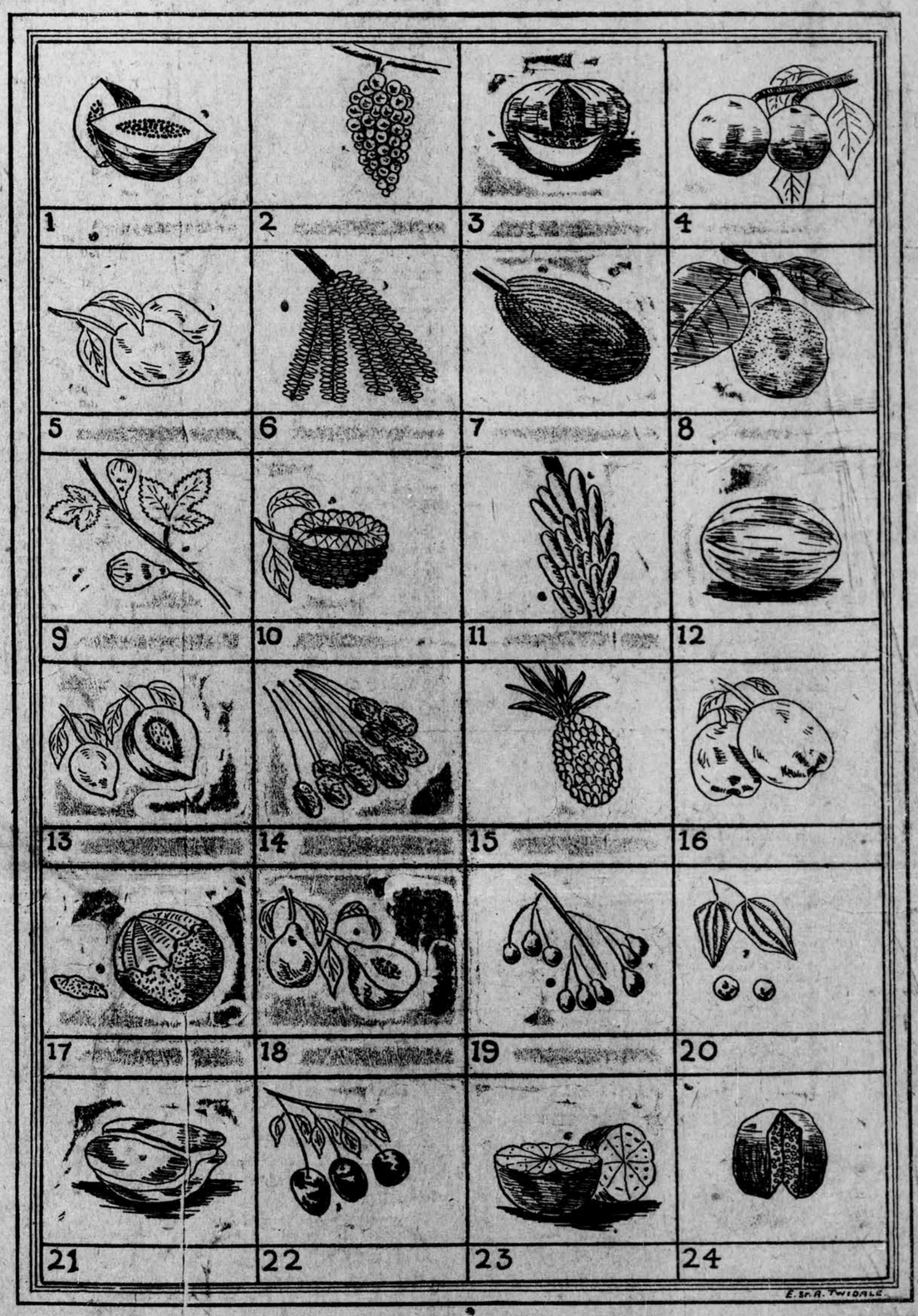

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Better Demand For Japanese Yarn

BOMBAY, May 11.

Our market remained dull and without any particular business in sympathy with cotton. Some improvement was expected in cotton and so there was a hope that yarn prices will not go down further, but an improvement might come, but all these hopes have failed as cotton has again gone down and the undertone is yet weak. Demand from consuming centres is not at all satisfactory and no improvement is expected in the near future. Upcountry mills are now selling at cheap rates and therefore demand from consuming centres is not coming to this end. Tone of the market is still weak and as money is scarce at present dealers are not in a mood to keep stocks and therefore they wish to sell off the stocks at best market rates. We do not expect any rise in the near future until and unless we see some good demand for ready stocks. Stocks with mills are increasing and the dealers also are pressed to take up deliveries, but as sales are meagre deliveries effected are very small. Thus the confidence of the dealers is day by day lost and owing to continued heavy losses the capacity of the dealers is decreasing.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Demand for stocks is not at all there and the incoming goods are all warehoused at present. Although dealers are desirous of disposing of their present stocks at market rates, sales are not there due to less demand. Fresh business is not at all reported as the prices quoted by Home people are higher in comparison with ready rates. We do not expect any fresh business in the near future.

JAPANESE YARNS.

These yarns are selling regularly from stocks and owing to prices having gone down offtake is rather better. Japanese Houses were so far sellers only for counts over 40s., but now they have begun selling even 32s yarn in big lots and they are offering such low prices that even the Indian mills cannot compete with them. During the week under review some sales are reported of Japanese yarns 32s, the cost price of which is very attractive and we therefore expect that the sales will increase in Japanese yarns and thus the Indian Mills will lose the chance. There will be very severe competition between Japanese yarns and Indian yarns and then we expect prices to go down. In case of yarns above 40s the rates are unchanged and therefore no particular sales are reported. In case of mercerised yarns sales from ready stocks are reported to a small extent and fresh business is not reported during the week under review.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Consuming centres had no stock and therefore there is a good demand in the market for ready deliveries. As the Syndicate has reduced the prices to compete with Japanese yarns their sales have increased and a large portion of their stocks has been sold off and even yet prices are unchanged. It is reported that the Syndicate people have begun to compete with Japanese yarns and therefore they will not be raising their prices in the near future. Japanese artificial silk yarns are in demand to a very little extent as the prices quoted are little bit higher than the Syndicate rate. Stocks are also not very big.

INDIAN YARNS.

Loss of confidence is the principal thing which is ruling today in the market. Dealers have been now tired by paying continued losses and the difficulty is this, that although dealers are prepared to dispose of yarns at cut rates there is no demand and therefore they are put to double difficulty. Stocks with Bombay mills are increasing and they are now desirous of selling at market rates, but demand is very poor and therefore important sales are not at all effected. Some stray sales have been effected, but the rates achieved are very low. Madura mills have again reduced their prices to such an extent that Bombay mills cannot compete them and it is expected that their sales must increase owing to comparatively low prices. We do not expect any improvement in the near future until and unless the dealers are relieved from their present stocks.

THOMAS BAPTISTA PAPDY SCHOOL

Handed Over To Archbishop Of Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAYANDAR, May 12.

The property known as Thomas Baptista Papdy School belonging to the Bombay East Indian Association has been handed over to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay. Amidst a cosmopolitan gathering formal possession of the school was given at the school premises to Rev. C. Gezzie, S. J., His Grace's Representative, in the morning, by Messrs. Jos. Alex. Dias, J.P., Solicitor, Secretary of the Association, C. C. M. Mendes, Secretary of the School's Committee, and Dr. Valentine A. Perreira, Secretary of the School Board, Papdi, in the presence of Rev. Father Baptista, the Parish Priest, Brother Buesser S.J., G. Aguiar, A. Baptista, J. B. C. Noronha, Vice-President T. L. Board, J. S. Perreira, Principal of Antonis DeSilva High School, Dadar, S. S. Babreker, Principal of T. B. School, Nathu and Miss Petrolina Fernandes.

Rev. Father Gezzie assured the audience that His Grace will do all in his power to improve the institution, and thanked the E. I. Association and the people of Papdi for entrusting the management of the school in the hands of His Grace, and paticularly thanked Dr. Pereira for his looking after the school as well as the Catholic Social Club, which owed its existence to his zeal and selfless labour for the welfare of his people.

Mr. Dias thanked on behalf of the E. I. Association Rev. Gezzie and the Archbishop of Bombay for the interest they were evincing in giving impetus for the progress of education of the people subject to His Grace's care. He felt confident that the conversion of this institution into a diocesan organization will augur well of the future of Catholic Bassein.

FREE SERVICE
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A QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

from the Royal London Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital. Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (London) is also in attendance for daily consultation.

Moderate charges and prompt and accurate work always.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY,
Oculists and Opticians,
71, Esplanade Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club ..... Fort, BOMBAY.

Please note our address carefully. We have absolutely no connection with any other firm of similar name in Bombay.

No More Bug Nuisance.

One cannot destroy all bugs—but one can certainly prevent them successfully from disturbing your quiet sleep by using our new mats. The mats are bug-proof, ant-proof, damp-proof and suit all pockets.

SELLING AGENTS wanted for unrepresented districts.

Please write to:—

Asphalt Products Co., Ltd.,
NARANDAS BUILDING, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY 1.

INDIA'S FIRST 100% LAUGHING PRODUCTION

SARASWATI CINETONE'S (Poona) Maiden

Talkie in Marathi

WITH A CAST POPULAR IN THE WHOLE OF MAHARASHTRA.

MILLION LAUGHS.

CATCHING SONGS

An episode from Lord Krishna's boyhood

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PERFECT RECORDING,
GORGEOUS SETTINGS.

Maharashtra's Charming
MASTER MODUK
AS
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SUNDER

15 SONG HITS
based on popular tunes

Deccan's Minerva
MISS SHANTA APTE
AS
RADHA
Miss Hira as Yeshoda

Music Director
Bapurao Ketkar'

Photography
Anna Gune.

SHAM SUNDER

Commencing 28th May

WEST-END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD and Charni Road

Equipped with R. C. A. Sound equipment the only best for Indian Music.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

HERE ARE THRILLS!

Out of the dark they leap at you—in the horror filled house where murder clicks with the clock!

CAN YOU SOLVE

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

with

WILLIAM BOYD — SALLY O'NEIL
LILYAN TASHMAN — IRVING PICHEL

Also Showing:

BIMSOS INITIATION and
MOONLIGHT ROMANCE: A Paramount Song with NINO MARTINI and ROSITA MORENO.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 13.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31
Receipts to date 12-5-32	9527000	3643000
Receipts Yesterday 12-5-32	22000	13000
Exports to date 12-5-32	7650000	6187000
Stock at Ports 6-5-32	3993000	3423000
Stock Interior Towns 6-5-32	1663000	1113000
Stock Liverpool 6-5-32	825000	1063000
Visible Supply 6-5-32	8931000	6732000
Quantity in Sight 6-5-32	14035000	12582000
Quantity out of Sight 6-5-32	11199000	8923000

Bombay Cotton

TIRED LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, May 13.

Heavy imports of foreign cotton and decreased exports of Indian cotton have completely weakened the technical situation. Stocks are steadily increasing and the market acts heavy. Tired bulls are liquidating their purchases and prices are falling.

In sympathy with a decline of 6 points in the New York Cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 179 for Broach J./A. delivery, but it opened weak at Rs. 175. At the opening scattered short covering hardened prices to Rs. 175/12 but prices again declined to Rs. 174/8 on long liquidation. The undertone of the market is weak and bears are confidently looking for lower prices.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point against an expected decline of 2 points. This news had a hardening effect on the local market and Broach J./A. deliverey recovered to Rs. 175/4 from the low level of Rs. 174/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 168/8
Broach J./A. 176.
Bengal July 146.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 13.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach A./M.	1,900	15,000

SHARE MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, May 13.

The local share market was closed to-day on account of a "Parsi Holiday."

LIVERPOOL TO REMAIN CLOSED.

Bombay, May 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Saturday the 14th and Monday, the 16th instant.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 12.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/12/11

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/8 p.c.

Interest 30 Days' Market Loans 1-3/8 p.c.

SILVER MARKET FIRM

Option Dealers' Buying

Bombay, May 13.

The local Silver market opened steady at Rs. 55/3 for Vaishakh delivery and declined to Rs. 55/1 on long liquidation. At this level there was heavy buying option dealers and about 1500 bars were bought against sales of call options and sales of Single calls at a fixed price of Rs. 56. Prices rose to Rs. 56/8 but at this level there was less demand and a portion of the improvement was lost on realising.

Gold market was quiet but steady, with restricted turnover.

Shanghai T. T. on London opened at 1-8 1/4 and closed steady at 1-8 5/16. Quotations in the local market were as under at 2-30 p.m.

Ready Silver Bar	56	5	0
Vaishakh delivery	56	6	0
Jeth delivery	56	10	0
Gold Bar Ready	28	1	0

NO CHANGE IN SILVER SITUATION

America Selling And India Buying

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—Support has been better this week, with the Indian Bazaars showing some disposition to buy, whilst bear-covering orders were received from China America sold throughout the past week and China also was a seller at the higher rates. The market continues to be rather quiet and the undertone appears to be steady, but there are no indications of any important change for the time being."—Reuter.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 395 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 19/3.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 75 per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 12.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull, per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull, per ton, May-June sellers £11-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, May-June sellers £10-17-6.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY BY PUBLIC REQUEST
MADAN'S GREAT MUSICAL TRAGEDY

LAILA-MAJNUN

Miss KAJJAN Master NISSAR and other Stars

Arabic and Oriental Dances and Songs with Powerful Dialogue Recorded On R. C. A. System

Daily 6-15 and 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3 p.m.

WEST END TALKIES

Lamington Road.

ROYAL DUTCH CO.

Only 6 P. C. Dividend

LONDON, May 12.

Hague.—The Royal Dutch Company has declared a six per cent dividend compared with seventeen last year.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 13.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P. and Rajputana	158	154	150	146
M. G. Panjab	156	152	149	144
M. G. Oomra No. 3	168	162	158	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	178	174	170	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	171	167	163	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	181	178	174	170
M. G. Punjab-American	191	188	184	180
M. G. Surat	233	230	226	222

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, May 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lbs. Cargoes. May-June sellers 27.

Barletta Russo per 64 lbs. Cargoes. May-June sellers 27/9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. June paid 27/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels. June-July paid 27/9.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
also Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

Charles Farrell and Madge Evans plight their troth despite danger in the Fox romances "Heartbreak". 1PC

FLESH AND BLOOD ROMANCE OF TWO YOUNG HUMANS BATTLING THE JEALOUSIES OF NATIONS FOR THEIR RIGHT TO EACH OTHERS ARMS.

HEARTBREAK

A FOX SUPER

starring

CHARLES FARRELL
MADGE EVANS

A Romance that will make your eyes mist and your heart flutter.

LINSEED.

London, May 12.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton. May-June Sellers £9-11-3.

Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull per ton, May-June Sellers £8-0-0.

Linseed, Bombay (London), per ton, May-June sellers £11-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 12.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. June-Aug. sellers 13/6.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt., Sept.-Dec. Sellers 14/4-1/3.

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AND
INSURANCE
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J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1932

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GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

LINDY'S BABY TRAGEDY

Murdered And Buried Under Pile Of Leaves

GRUESOME FIND NEAR AIRMAN'S ESTATE

HOPWELL (New Jersey), May 12.

Governor Moore annou nces that the Lindbergh baby has been found dead near Colonel Lindbergh's estate, and has been definitely identified.

The announcement of the tragic discovery was made at Col. Lindbergh's house in Hopewell. Neither Col. nor Mrs. Lindbergh, nor Mrs. Morrow, the child's nurse, was present when the statement was read.

PILE OF LEAVES

A Negro and a white man, driving a lorry-load of lumber, stopped near the Mount Rose Hill and, sauntering through a bush, saw the skeleton of a baby under a pile of leaves and earth. The clothing has been identified as that of the Lindbergh baby.

SKULL HOLE

There is a hole of the size of a shilling in the skull just above the forehead. The body was buried with the face downwards.

The finding of the autopsy is that the baby died of a compound fracture of the skull, and not from a bullet.

Within seventyfive feet of the body telephone men had laid an emergency telephone wire to assist in the search.-

DELIBERATELY HAMMERED

A later massage states:—

The baby's skull is fractured on the left side, the fracture extending from shot top to just behind the left ear. The second blow had been dealt on the right side just to the back of the right ear. The latter left a hole half an inch in diameter. It was as if some adult person held the baby tightly in arms and deliberately hammered the head for the purpose of causing instant death. The teeth, the cranial and other bone formations have confirmed the identification.

Another view is that the fracture was caused by throwing out the body from a motor car. Judging from the state of the skeleton the child must have been murdered soon after the kidnapping.—Reuter.

CRIME THAT STARTLED THE WORLD

News of the death of Master Charles Augustus Lindbergh (21 months old) comes as a surprise, for it has been repeatedly stated that the search is still continuing and there is more than a mere hope of the baby being recovered.

A statement, issued in New York in mail week, stated that there were no new developments in the Lindbtrgh baby mystery. "The investigators are still out," it added, "and when they return all news will be given out."

Mr. Dobson Peacock, the English clergyman, of Norfolk, who has previously been in negotiations with the supposed emissaries of the kidnappers, stated that "negotiations are continuing."

The hunt for the criminals having proved too hot, and the Federal authorities having declined to pardon the criminals if caught in spite of the entreaties of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh to the contrary, the perpetrators of the offence have evidently gone to the extreme length of doing away with their victim altogether.

The Lindbergh estate, situated on a hill, commands large acres and the dead body might have been smuggled into it and buried quietly.

The kidnapping of the child, which took place more than two months ago, startled the world, and threw lurid light on American crime methods.

All the resources of the States were directed towards ferreting out the culprits. Countries and continents were scoured and hundreds of persons detained and examined. All this has proved of no avail.

The aid of gangland was enlisted by the anxious parents in their effort to get back their lost child, and they even begged the authorities to drop out of the affair in order to ensure the return of their child under favourable circumstances.

The law has been beaten; crime has won.

SUNDAY CINEMA

Official Bill For Commons

LONDON, May 12.

Government have decided to introduce their own measure to enable cinema and other performances on Sundays, in consequence of the unofficial bill, which was recently adopted by the House of Commons, having been emasculated in committee.

The opposition, far from being discouraged by the comparatively narrow defeat on the second reading, managed to carry an amendment in committee limiting the operation of the measure to London.

Government now intend to submit a bill removing museums and zoos from the operation of the Sunday Observance Act as also Sunday concerts licensed by the usual authorities.

The standstill order will be extended to cinemas open on Sundays for a year before last October. An application may be made for its addition to 96 areas where this is now permitted.—Reuter's Special.

RAIN IN KASHMIR AND BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, May 13.

Associated with thunderstorms, there has been local rain in Kashmir and Bombay Deccan with a few falls in Malabar, South Hyderabad, East Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and Tenasserim and in the Punjab Hills. The temperature remains below normal along the North-West Frontier Province and in Kashmir and the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mandalay two inches; Maymyo a half; Amherst a quarter; Dibrugarh three; Cherrapunji three-quarters; Sibsagar a half; Bogra a quarter; Jagdalpur a quarter; Sonamarg one; Murree a half; Dras a quarter; Bijapur three-quarters and Poona a quarter.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and thunderstorm and rain will continue in the Deccan, Assam and Upper Burma.—A.P.

21 MUTINEERS GUILTY

DARTMOOR TRIAL ENDS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LENIENCY

LONDON, May 12.

The long-drawn trial of thirty convicts charged in connection with the recent disturbances in the Dartmoor Prison, ended this evening when, after the summing up by Mr. Justice Finlay, which occupied over six hours, and after the jury had spent two hours and a half in considering their verdict, twenty-one accused were found guilty of causing malicious damage, in some cases with recommendations for leniency.

The others were held not guilty except one man, Brown, whose case was adjourned till to-morrow

NIZAM'S GRANT TO DAR-UL-ULOOM

Continuation To New Mutawali Urged

(From A Correspondent).

BUDAUN, May 12.

Trustees of the Darulolum Shams-ul-uloom and Musalmans of Budaun assembled in a public meeting, under the presidentship of K. B. Wahid Bux Kadri yesterday and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) Trustees of Dar-ul-uloom and Musalmans of Budaun beg to express heartfelt gratitude to H. E. H. the Nizam for his having been pleased to continue the grant to Dar-ul-uloom in the name of the new Mutawalli, Moulana Abdul Wahid, son and successor to late Moulana Abdul Majid.

(2) Dar-ul-uloom trustees and the Budaun Musalmans respectfully beg to request H. H. the ruler of Rampur to be pleased to continue, in the name of the new Mutawalli, Moulana Abdul Wahid, son and successor to the late Moulana Abdul Majid, the monthly grant so graciously bestowed on Dar-ul-uloom, Budaun, on his accession to the gadi.

BRITISH SECURITIES FIRM

Sequel To Bankrate Reduction

LONDON, May 12.

Although there was at first some profit-taking in British Government securities, reduction on bank rate maintained strong undertone and subsequently most prices gained further ground. Four per cent Victory Bonds finally reaching par.

Commodity markets were generally dull.

Price of tin reacted, owing to buyers' confidence being somewhat disturbed by adverse rumours concerning Dutch attitude towards new cuts in tin production.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION AND INCOMETAX

LONDON, May 12.

The Chncellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the committee to enquire into the present position of co-operative societies in relation to income-tax and report whether any modification of the position is desirable, would consist of Mr. W. Raeburn, King's Counsel, (Chairman), Sir Geoffrey Corbett of the Indian Civil Service and Mr. H. Hill, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.—B. O. W.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT INJURED

VIENNA, May 12.

The Austrian President Miklas has been somewhat severely injured in a fall while he was ascending the steps of his residence. His forehead is cut and his left wrist sprained. He will be forced to remain indoors for several days, but will be able to attend to the State business.—Reuter.

BURMAH OIL DIVIDEND

12½ Per Cent. For 1931

LONDON, May 12.

The Burmah Oil Company has recommended the final dividend for 1931 of twelve and half per cent. less tax. Six-seventy thousand is allocated to reserves and five-eighty-six thousand carried forward.—Reuter.

POSTAL DACOITY TRIAL

Death Sentence Awarded

FARIDPUR, May 12.

The Special Tribunal, composed of Mr. R. C. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur (president), Mr. B. B. Mukerji and Khan Saheb Maulvi Akramuzzaman Khan (members) sentenced to-day Manoranjan Bhattacharya to death under section 302 I.P.C.

Surendranath Kar was given the sentence of transportation for life under section 396 I.P.C. and three others seven years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 396 I.P.C.

The latter three belong to Dacca and were awarded the lesser punishment in consideration of their age.

It will be recalled that all the accused raided Charmuguria sub-post-office within Madaripur municipality on March 14 last and decamped with booty valued at about Rs. 3,800 of which Rs 2,000 was subsequently recovered. When pursued and unable to escape the accused stabbed to death Tahir Khan a postal runner who captured one of the dacoits.—A.P.

TO FIGHT FOR THEIR MOTHERLAND

RANGOON, May 12.

A contingent of 85 Chinese officers and men resident in Rangoon and other parts of the province recently left by the s.s. "Talma" which sailed for the Straits and the Far East on Thursday. These youngmen have volunteered their services to China in the present crisis and are paying their own passages. The officers accompanying them are temporary officers, having been elected by themselves to look after them until they reach China. A.P.

SILENCE PLEASE!

Discussion On Oath Question Tabooed

IRISH LABOURITES ON PEACE MISSION

LONDON, May 12.

By the tacit consent of the party leaders at Westminster, Ireland has become severely taboo as a topic of official discussion, in order that the issue may not be aggravated by partisan interference.

The Labour Opposition has received a request from the Irish Labourites to refrain from publicly discussing the Mr. Thomas's statement.

This is taken to imply that strong efforts are being made by the Irish Labourites, who hold the balance of power in the Dail, to compose the differences smoothly.

There is no doubt that the Free State will be represented at the Ottawa Conference regardless of the outcome of the present difficulties.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Interviewed in Dublin with regard to Mr. Thomas's statement in the House of Commons, that the passing of the Oath Bill would be a repudiation of the Treaty, Mr de Valera said that the mere assertion of Mr. Thomas or anyone else could not alter the facts.

It was admitted that the Free State possessed the same constitutional rights as Canada and the other British Dominions and its constitutional position was one of complete equality with Great Britain. No responsible person ventured to suggest that the British and Canadian Parliaments, for example, could not abolish their Parliamentary oaths if they choose. His Government had received a mandate to abolish the Oath from the only people whom the question really concerned, and no threats from outside and no misrepresentation of facts could deflect his Government from its course.

STATUS AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, May 12.

The problem of the status of the Irish Free State at the Ottawa Conference, it is stated, will shortly be discussed in the Canadian House of Commons, but at present it is intended to give the Free State equal status with the other Dominions in the agreements reached for reciprocal inter-Empire trade.—Reuter.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN SHOULD NOT DO

As usual, the "Manchester Guardian" explains the issues of the Anglo-Irish dispute in a lucid and impartial leading article, from which the following is an extract:

If the abolition of the oath and the withholding of the land annuities are but the initial stages in the process of the repudiation of the treaty and the accomplishment of secession, it is of little use discussing whether the form of the oath imposes an undue strain on the conscience or not. No British Government will ever again attempt to coerce Ireland by force, and if the Free State Government was determined to go its way the British Government could not interpose any physical obstacles. That is why, now that Mr. De Valera's dispatch has raised the issue of the repudiation of the treaty, this country should begin seriously to consider the question of separation. Threats are useless; they merely strengthen the I.R.A. and add a few ricks to Mr. De Valera's pedestal. But if we can forbear threats, if we can keep our tempers, we may discuss even the formal separation of the Free State from Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a possible development. It is not one to be sought, but if the Free State chooses this country should not stand in her way. Our British part would be merely to point out with clarity and dignity the consequences that necessarily follow separation from the Commonwealth. Penal measures of any sort would be out of place, a tariff war foolish. But there are distinguishing features between "the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations," as the oath puts it, and foreign States, and these distinctions, the difference between British citizenship and foreign, would take effect.

TRADE QUESTION

The dislocation and diversion of trade, the loss of preferences under a protective system, the change in the status of the thousands of Irishmen and women in all parts of the Empire are effects that it is for Ireland herself to consider. If the majority of the Dail or the Irish electorate hold that the Free State can no longer maintain a free and profitable partnership with Great Britain and the rest of the Empire on the basis of the treaty, the choice of political and economic self-sufficiency is theirs. If a partnership, a continuation of the friendly relations and close co-operation of the last ten years, is preferred the British Government will not be unwilling to stretch many points to meet Irish susceptibilities. The oath has no particular sanctity except as a symbol of the association of the Free State with the Commonwealth, and Mr. De Valera's own history includes a dark episode in which he drafted a form of oath not seriously different from that which is now so onerous to him. It is for the Free State to weigh these things. British interference or advice would be misplaced.

"SAVE US"

The Irish defenders of the treaty seek rather to be saved from a good many of their English friends. The Republicans ask for nothing better than English support for Mr. Cosgrave, and even Irish Labour is not always pleased for counsel from this side of the water. The last thing to be desired is for Englishmen to show themselves so zealous for Ireland's welfare that they end by creating, by sheer force of repulsion, a new wave of fervent nationalism in which not only the politics of reason but common sense economics would be submerged.

COLAH'S 50

Indians Defeat Blackheath

DURSTON'S REMARKABLE BOWLING AT LORD'S

LONDON, May 12.

The one-day practice match between the All-India cricket team and Blackheath at Blackheath ended in a win for the Indians by 61 runs.

The Indians, batting first, made 149, Colah and Naomal contributing 50 and 24 respectively.

Blackheath replied with 88. Nisar captured six wickets for 11 runs, one of his victims being the South African Test cricket player Taylor, who was out l.b.w. to Nisar for one.

Nazir Ali took three wickets for 13 runs and Godambe one for 19.

Remarkable cricket was witnessed at Lord's where Durston (Middlesex) obtained an analysis of 18-10-18-5 against Hampshire and Peebles (Middlesex) captured five wickets for 21 runs in 16 overs, six of which were maidens. Hampshire's last seven wickets fell for seven runs.

As the result of rank bad batting, Cambridge scored no runs off their first three wickets and their first five wickets yielded only nine runs. Rhodes secured an analysis of 15-8-19-6.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Middlesex vs. Hampshire at Lords: (the match began only to-day)—Hampshire 70, (Durston 5 for 18, Peebles 5 for 21). Middlesex 76 (Kennedy 5 for 32, Boyes 5 for 36). Hampshire in second innings 59 for 4.

Surrey vs. Sussex at Oval (the friendly match began only to-day).—Surrey 201 (Wensley 6 for 71), Sussex 72 for 2.

Worcestershire vs. Kent:—Worcester 225 (Gibbons 62, Ashdown 4 for 17), Kent 74 for 2.

Oxford University vs. Leicestershire.—Leicester 314 (Smith 97 not out) Oxford 194 (?) for 9 declare (Brooke 75, Melville 54. H. Smith 7 for 38). Leicester in second innings 115 for one (Dawson 67 not out).

Cambridge University vs. Yorkshire at Cambridge: (the match began only to-day).—Cambridge 68 (Rhodes 6 for 19) Yorkshire 195 (Sutcliffe 76, Mitchell 53, Rought-Rought 6 for 53).

Essex vs. Northamptonshire at Leyton: (the match began only to-day).—Northants 144 (Smith 4 for 51), Essex 158 for 6 (O'Connor 64 not out).

There was no play to-day in the match between Lancashire and Glamorgan at Blackburn.

DAVIS CUP.

COPENHAGEN, May 12.

In th eDavis Cup, Denmark beat Yugoslavia by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 12.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

2 to 1 Orwell offered (85 to 40 taken).

19 to 2 Miracle offered (10 to 1 taken).

18 to 1 Dastur offered (20 to 1 taken).

20 to 1 Hesperus and Cockpen taken and offered.

28 to 1 Spenser, Firdaussi and Loaningdale offered.

40 to 1 Rolling Rock and Portofino taken and offered.

50 to 1 Bulandshar offered, and, 66 to 1 Corolario taken and offered.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

New Secretary

SIMLA, May 12.

Sir Evelyn, Foreign Secretary, is proceeding on six months' leave from May 16 and Mr. A. F. Metcalfe, Deputy Secretary, will officiate for him.

Major E. T. R. Wickham, of the Political Department, will officiate as Deputy Secretary, vice Mr. Metcalfe.

Mr. Brashay, member of the railway Board, is granted five months' leave preparatory to retirement.

Major-General, C. J. B. Hay, Commander, Lucknow District, is granted four months' leave out of India.

The Viceroy has selected Lt.-Colonel, C. A. Gill, Director of Public Health, Punjab, to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, vice Colonel P. L. O'Neill, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.—A.P.

INDO-AFGHAN COMMUNICATIONS

Experts From Simla To Advise Kabul

SIMLA, May 13.

It is understood that at the request of the Afghan Government, two expert officials of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department are shortly proceeding to Kabul to discuss questions connected with the working of postal and telegraph communications between Afghanistan and India, in accordance with the provisions of the international convention.

The two officers are likely to be Mr. Brokenshaw and Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerjee.—A. P.

NO 'NO-RENT' CAMPAIGN

False Informants To Be Tried

JALGAON, May 12.

Before the sub-divisional magistrate of Jalgaon, at Edlabad, the police are prosecuting five persons who are alleged to have given false information stating that seven persons of their village committed political offences by preaching a no-rent campaign to the villagers. The police carried out investigations and it is alleged, found the complaint to be false. The accused are a "Sar Panch" of a village panchayat and four others.—A.P.

Arrested Congressman's Speech Distributed

CAWNPORE, May 13.

Following a Congressman's arrest after a speech he had delivered yesterday, denouncing the additional police tax, late at night his cyclostyled speech was distributed amongst merchants.

Famine Threatened In Kashmir

KASHMIR, May 13.

An outbreak of famine is apprehended if the cloudy and rainy weather prevailing here since the last fortnight continues for sometime more. The price of rice, Kashmir's staple food, is running up.—A.P.

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